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DICK COLEMAN'S WILL.

"Just roll me over to the other side,
And stir the straw—yes, 'tis better so."
Smooth down the blankets; no, the bunk's not wide;
Bring in some water, Ben, before you go.
How long have I been sick? a week to-day;
Yes, that is it; I've taken cold again;
You do not know how hard it is to lay
Without a soul to speak to, in such pain.

"Take that old coat and place it 'neath my head
And hang this shirt just so, to hide the light;
The boys do all they can, but then the bed
Is not of down, and sunshine hurts my sight.
There—that's nice; pull that old box up near,
And sit a moment. Are the boys in camp?
Tell them to bring my pick and shovel here;
What, struck a lead, Ben? won't you light the lamp?

"Not dark, not dark: just take my hand, dear Ben;
I think my head has gone a little wrong.
You do not think I'm dying now? well, then,
Call in the boys, I know it can't last long.
All here good-bye; I have no will to make;
Yes, there's my claim, boys; if you strike a vein
Just give my mother something for my sake—
Trust you, aye, with a thousand claims, if need."

Then a faint gasp, a quivering of the breath,
And all was quiet. Not a word was said;
We stood a moment face to face with death,
Each with an honest sorrow for the dead.
Dick Coleman spoke—broad-shouldered; sun-browned youth;
Long shambling limbs and sinews tough as oak—
We knew his heart, his bravery, and his truth,
—nd listened while his words the silence broke.

"Here, by the dead, boys"—ev'ry hand was raised,
And ev'ry hand was lifted from the brow—
"I make my will"— his brown eyes upward gazed—
"And here's my pile; he cannot see me now;
But he will know in the great world of bliss
How I stood by him, even after death;
To help his mother I will send her this—
He thought of her, aye, with his latest breath."

Before the twilight deepened in the west
Six piles of gold dust heaped upon the floor
Told how we stood by Dick, kind words impressed,
Each gave his all—a king could do no more.
We dug a grave and laid our comrades there
On the hillside, and marked the place when done
With a great stone; our hearts were full of prayer
For the poor mother, who had lost her son.

MR. PERKINS.

Mr. and Mrs. Peregrine Paret, Peregrine junior, and Miss Grace Paret sat at breakfast in their pleasant dining-room overlooking the garden, the avenue, the base-ball ground, and straight across the river to the steeples and high chimneys that loomed through the mist hanging over the great busy metropolis. It had been Mrs. Paret's boast that she had the finest view from her front windows of any house in Riverview, and that not one unseemly blot rested upon the landscape. So that it became a sore thing to her when her husband leased a big lot in the direction of the water to a man by the name of Perkins, who got a lot of old boards together and reared a kind of work-shop there, from which he emerged at various times in the day, sometimes in his shirt sleeves, and again in a leather apron and queer cap; if the weather was inclement, perhaps he wore a woolen jacket, and at this season of the year his pantaloons were generally thrust in his boots. The man, as Mrs. Paret justly observed, evidently belonged to the working class, and she had no objection to Mr. Paret hiring him to superintend the various repairs necessary that spring in their household, but she did strongly object to the peculiar manner of the man; it was not so much that he had dared to use his own judgment about the wall-paper, but he had actually appealed to Grace, to her daughter, to support him in his choice, and Grace, in her thoughtless way, had stood there in the hall talking with this man Perkins—talking, smiling, blushing. Why, Grace could not have shown more attention to the grand duke himself than she had to this paper-hanger.

"The impudence, the unparalleled impertinence," said Mrs. Paret, "of a paper-hanger, an ordinary paper-hanger daring to intrude his choice of material, and actually using a pale gray ground instead of the shade I ordered!"

"But, mamma," said Grace, "you said yourself that it was the prettiest, after it was on the wall."

"That has nothing to do with it," said Mrs. Paret, waving her hand, and majestically disposing of her daughter's plea—"nothing whatever to do with it. It's the principle of the thing, Grace; the idea of an ordinary paper-hanger—"

"I don't think he's altogether ordinary, mamma," said Grace. "You must allow yourself that he's a little extraordinary, he's a kind of Admirable Crichton. I'm sure I never saw such skill in my life in hanging the curtains; and hung they would never have been if our people had been left to manage them. He just climbed the ladder, Peregrine," added Grace, turning to her brother, "and took the great clumsy things in his arms, gave a twist or two here, a tack or two there, a push up and a push down, and the whole thing was lovely!"

"Hum," said Peregrine junior, tugging at the few wisps of hair he called a mustache—"hum—a—yes——no doubt; but there's such a thing as fellows being too confoundedly brisk, you know. Fellow's good enough, no doubt, in his way—capital mechanic, all that sort of thing; but hang it, you know, fellow must keep in his own groove. Watkins says to me yesterday, 'See fellow over there sawing board?" And I says, 'Yes.' And says Watkins, "Fellow wants to join our boat club.' 'No?' says I. 'Fact,' said Watkins. 'Case of blackball,' says I. And it was; club couldn't stand that sort of thing, you know—kill it quicker'n lightning."

"That's the reason you lose every race," said Grace. "Mr. Perkins is a better oarsman than anyone in the club."

"Possible," drawled Peregrine—"Plenty clubs glad to get him, no doubt, but we decline the honor. If precedent is 'stablished that sort, no knowing what'll be consequence."

"Peregrine is right," said Mrs. Paret. "'A place for everybody, and everbody in his place,' is my motto; and one thing is very certain, that ram-shackle old barn over there is ruining our property. I told you, Mr. Paret, what would be the result when you leased him the land."

Mr. Paret said nothing; his half-shut but keen eyes had at first rested upon the face of his daughter, and an expression of eager anxiety, which was very rare with him, had not given way to the usual grim composure of his features. He was a quiet man, and would sit for a whole evening with his head up against the wall, never once hazarding a remark of his own, but contenting himself apparently with the conversation that went on about him. His extreme reticence had gained for him a certain reverence when he did happen to speak. A more valuble man might be allowed to run on unnoticed, or he might be contradicted or differed with, but Mr. Paret's words, like everything rare, were held in consideration.

On this pleasant morning of which I speak he said nothing. For a brief moment a keen glance, almost haggard in anxiety, had rested on the sweet face of his daughter; but he did not reply to his wife. Two or three days later he however, made a remark which caused considerable confusion in the little circle about him.

This time it was the evening meal, and the subject was again Mr. Perkins. Spring had come, the bitterness of the frost had melted in the ardor of the sun, and the consequence was—mud! The peculiar yellow clay that formed the upper strata in the geological classification of Riverview became very noticeable that night in the Paret household. The heavy boots of Mr. Paret were clogged with it, the gaiters of Peregrine junior were fleckled here and there, and the natty, arched, high-heeled shoes of Miss Grace, as they snuggled under the dining table, showed very plainly the amorous designs of this sordid clay.

"Hum—a—" drawled Peregrine, "what's all this about fellow with board? Watkins home to-day, and says days of chivalry coming back again. Certain lovely lady's progress impeded by mud—along comes knight with board on shoulder—throws it down—lady walks over, smiles sweetly, says pretty words of gratitude; result, all fellows in Riverview hunting for boards."

"I hate that Watkins," said Grace, a hot color leaping into her rounded cheek, her blue eyes flashing indignantly. "If he knew how I despised him he'd stop persecuting me with his attentions. Nothing could be nicer, mamma, than the way Mr. Perkins helped me over the crossing; it was the most natural thing in the world. You know how muddy it is on the corner by the church. I didn't know how to get across: I was quite in despair, when I saw Mr. Perkins with a board on his shoulder, and in a twinkling of an eye he had thrown it down and made a bridge of it for the passer-by."

"For *you*, you mean," said Mrs. Paret, sternly. "If it had been some poor old lame beggar woman, he'd have kept his board immaculate. What right has this person to offer you any civility? What right has he to know of your existence—to look at you at all."

It was at this juncture of the conversation that Mr. Paret spoke. "A cat may look at a king," said Mr. Paret. And these few words of his had the effect of a bomb bursting in the enemy's camp. Mrs. Paret started and stared at her husband, Peregrine's fork paused in mid-air, and even Gracie's eyes grew round in wonder. His opinion had not been asked. The little group, in fact, believed him utterly oblivious and indifferent to the Perkins question, and this singular and trite remark threw consternation in their midst.

But Mrs. Paret rallied sufficiently to stammer out, "A king is not supposed to look at a cat."

And Mr. Paret, who had by this time finished his meal and reached the door of the dining-room, turned upon the threshold, and said, "That depends upon the taste and policy of the king and the character of the cat." With this Parthian arrow he went out and shut the door.

The next day Miss Grace went into the parlor to practice the opening piece for the following Sunday. Miss Grace was the soprano in the aristocratic church in the muddy corner below, and it was generally conceded that for sweetness and compass the voice of Miss Paret had no peer in Riverview. Mr. Perkins himself in passing the church the day before had paused, with the board on his shoulder, and listened, with his heart in his mouth, to the clear sweet, ringing notes that fell upon the balmy air of that delicious morning. And very thankful he was that he had waited long enough to be of service to her in any way. "No thanks to me," he had said while sacrificing his board; "I should have been half a mile ahead if your voice hadn't rooted me to the spot."

"I thought I could get my part better it I tried it in the church," said Grace; but it was so big and gloomy there and it's so hard to practice alone; the tenor ought to be there at least."

These words of hers—as, indeed, all her words—remained in the memory of Mr. Perkins; and on the following morning, while he was superintending the papering of the reception room on the other side of the hall, and listening to Miss Paret's voice from the parlor, he became more and more convinced that she really did need the assistance of the tenor; the rest could be got along without, but the tenor was indispensable. He'd been humming to himself all the time, but of what service was this to Miss Paret? On the spur of the moment he walked across the hall and through the open door into the parlor. He saw that her color rose, and that she turned upon the piano stool and quickly confronted him and for a moment he wished that he had never learned to sing. If this impulse of his should cost this loveliest and best of God's creatures the least dissappointment or even surprise, his epiglottis might as well be the most ordinary in the world—he would never sing again. But her voice held no indignation in it, nor her face, which was the purest, the gentlest, the most winning, of faces.

"Shall I call mamma?" she said.

"Oh no," he replied; the papering is going on nicely, but I thought, if you'd allow me I'd just supply the tenor for you. I can see that the absence of it is a great impediment. If you wouldn't mind, Miss Paret, I think you could make out with my voice for the time."

And he began without further preamble to sing the solo. Miss Paret followed him with the piano accompaniment, her musical soul in her ears. Oh, how vastly, immeasurably superior was his voice to the tenor she had been accustomed to—to any tenor, any voice. Presently he ceased, and tremblingly but sweet, she took up the refrain. There he joined in with her, and for about ten minutes or so the paper-hangers on the other side of the corridor, the maid-servant in the kitchen, and the man-servant in the hall, listened, open-mouthed, to these seraphic strains that seemed straight from Paradise. Unfortunately they soared up into the sitting-room above where Miss Paret was making up her domestic accounts, and so engrossed was she that she did not at first realize that a man's voice was mingling with that of her daughter. When she did, she made up her mind it was Mr. Barnes, the church tenor. But Mrs. Paret was a musical critic and very soon concluded those full rich notes did not belong to Mr. Barnes. Besides, he had gone to the city; she saw him go to the train half an hour before! Who could it be? The voice was certainly a strange one—wonderfully fine, but strange. Mrs. Paret dropped her book, put her pencil behind her ear, and went down into the parlor. Imagine her horror, her dismay, her indignation, to find that wonderfully fine but strange voice in the possession of Mr. Perkins! And to find her daughter, the acknowledged queen of Riverview society, deigning to mingle her voice with his, and accompany him while he sang!

The poor girl hung her head when she saw her mamma. She knew there wasn't a bit of harm in the situation, it was only the impulsive kindness of Mr. Perkins, and the yearning for harmony which besets a musical soul, if she could only tell her mamma—explain to her Mr. Perkin's motive and her own! But she could see that Mrs. Paret was growing redder and redder; that her usual rubicund complexion was deepening to a rich mahogany; that she was swelling up with rage and indignation.

Mr. Perkins could see this for himself, and hastened to apologize.

"It was merely a musicial intrusion, madame," he said. "I saw that your daughter needed a tenor, and without pausing to think, offered it to her."

"I'm sure Mr. Perkins is always very kind," faltered Grace.

"Kind!" echoed the exasperated matron. "I'm about sick of Mr. Perkins and his kindness. He'd oblige me by taking it and himself out of the house, and never entering its doors again in any capacity or under any circumstances."

Mr. Perkins bowed his head meekly, went over to Grace, and took her trembling hands in both his own for a half second, bent his head again reverently to the haughty stare of Mrs. Paret, then went across the hall, gave a few directions to the workmen there, and walked out.

That night Mrs. Paret beamed refulgently at the head of the table. She was glad now that it happened as it did. She was rid of that intolerable Mr. Perkins at once and forever.

"The impudence of your man Perkins," she said to her husband, "overreached itself to-day. I ordered him out of the house."

"You did!" said Mr. Paret, putting down his knife and fork, and looking at the partner of his besom. And what did he say?"

"Say? What *could* he say?"

"What did he do?"

"Do? What *could* he do? He went out as he was ordered, and I've forbidden his entering the door again in any capacity."

A grim smile distorted the features of Mr. Paret. He had not smiled much of late, so that this working of the muscles was really a distortion.

"I suppose he'd oblige you if he could," said Mr. Paret. "I've found him a very kind and accommodating fellow; but he can't help himself in this case."

"In what case, Mr. Paret? What do you mean?" said his wife, who saw that his chin was shaking painfully, and his hands trembled on the arms of his chair.

"A man can't very well stay out of his own house," said Mr. Paret. "Everything here belongs to Mr. Perkins—house, furniture, and all. He thought perhaps if it was kept quiet I might tide over; but it's no use, Maria. I'm broken up hand and foot. We'll have to go back to the farm."

Then Mr. Paret's head fell back powerless. He was carried to bed.

Shortly after, Peregrine junior came in, with that draggled look that characterizes a cock that has been beaten upon his own dunghill.

"Here's a go," he said. "Perkins blackballed at the club, and turns out he owns the whole concern, boat-house, water-front, and all."

But nobody minded Peregrine junior. To do Mrs. Paret justice, she was a true staunch woman in time of trouble.

"We'll go back to the farm, dearie," she said to the poor distracted broker. "Thank God, that's mine! Nobody can touch that. Only get well and strong, Peregrine, and I'll be content to spend the rest of our days there. Of course it will be a blow to Grace to leave Riverview; but she's a good girl."

"Yes. God bless her!" said Mr. Paret.

But I don't believe that Grace will leave Riverview with the old folks. That night as she sat alone in the parlor, her tears falling fast upon the keys, sad thoughts and heavy fears distracting her thoughts from the melody, all at once a big broad-shouldered shadow loomed up between her and the moonlight.

"I had to come in at the window," he said, "for you know I've been forbidden the doors. I cams to beg you to forgive my blundering idiocy of to-day."

"It doesn't matter," said Grace, with a sweet sad dignity that made Mr. Perkins feel as if he'd like to get down on his knees to her. "We know now that every thing here is yours—papa has told us. We are going back to the farm, and then you can come and go as you like."

"That's all nonsense," said Mr. Perkins, devouring with his eyes the sweet sad face beneath his own; "your father will pull through yet, and as for the rest, there's only one thing in the house of any value to me, and that's so priceless and precious and unspeakably dear that I can't get courage to plead for it."

But I think he did, for I met Watkins myself the other day, and he said he was going to Mexico, the country was going to the dogs, and franchise wasn't worth a cent. Too much power was given to monopolies. In Riverview alone was a case where one fellow, and an ordinary fellow at that, had gobbled up everything—boat club championship, a woman that was next door to an angel, and all. "You know her," pursued Watkins—"Paret's sister Grace: and you know him too, that masquerading chap with beard. What's his name?—Perkins!"

THE Archbishop of Canterbury in England receives an annual salary of $75,000.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

BY ALICE CARY.

Come, children, leave your playing,
And gather around my knee,
And I'll tell you a little story:
Away across the sea,
In a window where the mosses
And the grass were frozen brown,
Three little maids sat milking
One day as the sun went down—
Not cows, but goats of the mountain;
And before their pails were full,
The winds, they pierced like needles
Through their gowns of heavy wool;
And as one hand, then the other,
They tr ed to warm in their laps,
The bitter weather froze their breath
Like fur about their caps.
And so, as they sat milking,
They grew as still as mice,
Save when the stiff shoes on their feet
Rattled like shoes of ice.

At last out spoke the youngest,
As she blew on her finger-nails;
"I have planned a plan, sweet sisters;
Let us take our milking-pails,
And go to the side of the mountain,
As fast as we can go,
And heap them up to the very top
From the whitest drifts of snow.
And let us build in the meadow
Where we will milk our goats at night—
A house to keep us from the cold,
With walls all silver white,

"We will set the door away from the wind,
And floor we will heap with moss,
And gather little strips of ice
And shingle the roof across."
Then all the foolish maidens,
They emptied their pails on the ground,
And bounded up the mountain side
As fast as they could bound,
And came again to the meadow
With pails heaped high with snow,
And so, through half the night, the moon
Beheld them come and go.

But when with the daybreak roses
The silver walls shone red,
The three little foolish maidens
Were lying cold and dead.
The needles of the frosts had sewed
Into shrouds their woollen coats,
And with cheeks as white as the ice they lay
Among their mountain goats.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Only Twice Before Successfully Besieged.

Only twice before the present time has Constantinople been successfully besieged; and since its occupation by the Turks in 1453, it has preserved till now the distinction, unique among the capitals of Continental Europe, of having never been occupied by an enemy. Indeed, the fiercest and most persistent attacks made upon it occurred while it was still the Christian metropolis of the Greek Empire, although, singularly enough, its earliest peril arose from the movements of the same formidable enemy that finally overthrew it. Toward the middle of the sixth century, the irruption of the Turks into Western Asia dislodged the Avars, and precipitated them upon the north-western frontier of the Empire, through which they swept irresistibly till actually within sight of Constantinople, when the valor of Belisarius put them to flight. In 610, the Persians, under Chosroes invaded Anatolia, and absolutely occupied Sentari for several days; but they were so completely defeated by the Emperor Heraclius that the attempt was never renewed.

In 673, a Mohammedan Army appeared before Constantinople for the first time under the Emir Moslemah brother of the Arab Caliph Moaviah. But he was defeated and slain with the flower of his Army; and the renewal of the attack in 716 cost the assailants 50,000 men and their entire fleet, which was consumed by the fatai "Greek fire," at that time the most formidable of military weapons. The first attempts of Russia, at the close of the ninth century, had better fortune; and the shield of Oleg, Prince of Kief, hung for many years above the great gate of the capital, in token of his victory over the Emperor.

The conversion of Russia to Christianity in 988, and the subjugation of the Bulgarians by Basil II., left Constantinople to the enjoyment of a peace which was broken only by occasional excesses on the part of the passing Crusaders; but in 1293 the French and Venetians stormed and pillaged the city under the leadership of their "blind Captain," Henry Dandolo, then in his ninetieth year. They were expelled in their turn by the Greeks two years later; but a far more formidable peril arose to menace the decaying Empire. The Ottoman Turks, under their founder, Othman, and his son Orchan had already established themselves on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, when Cantacuzere brought them into Europe in 1326 as his allies against John Paleologus. From that moment the fate of the Empire was sealed. The conquest of Bulgaria by Amurath, that of Kourielia by his son Bajazet, the latter's decisive overthrow of the Emperor Sigismund at Nikopolis in 1395, and the subsequent blockade of Constantinople, followed in unbroken succession. Bajazet's defeat and capture at Angora by Timour, in 1402, gave the Byzantine power a precarious respite of half a century; but in 1453 Mohammed II's powerful cannon and his ingenious stratagem of drawing his vessels overland to a point within the defenses of the Golden Horn, made the Turks undisputed masters of Constantinople. Tradition relates that when the invaders burst into the Church of St. Sophia the officiating priest was miraculously preserved by the opening of the wall to receive him, and that when the Christians shall regain the city, the wall will reopen, and the priest return to finish his mass.

Since that time the only two appearances of an enemy before Constantinople have been due, singularly enough, to her firmest champion in after years—Great Britain. In 1770 an English officer in the service of Catherine II., after vainly urging his Admiral to make a dash upon Constantinople, ran past the batteries with one vessel, and having anchored before the Sultan's palace and fired a salute of defiance, retired unscathed. In 1806 the anti-British intrigues of Napoleon's envoy, Col. Sebastiani, brought Admiral Duckworth to Constantinople with nine men-of-war, but the wily Ambassador deluded him with a show of submission till the city was so strongly fortified as to be unassailable, and the squadron was forced to retreat with considerable loss. The defense of Acre by Sir Sidney Smith in 1798, and the check given by the intervention of France and England to Ibrahim Pasha's victorious advance through Asia Minor in 1839, saved Constantinople from an attack which would probably have been successful; but her hour has come at last, and she sees, for the first time during four centuries, her defense in the hands of a hostile army.

CHINESE SPORTS.

The Childish Amusements of Adult Celestials.

The Chinese who never seem to outgrow their childhood, are endlessly amused with sports which among civilized nations are abandoned to the younglings. The flying of kites is an habitual pastime with the Mongolian gentlemen of mature years and grave responsibilities. "I remember," remarks Dr. Gray, long a resident in the "Flowery Kingdom," "being considerably surprised when, calling upon a Chinese gentleman shortly after my arrival in China, I was informed by the servant that he was on the top of the house flying his kite. Chinese kites," continues this writer, "which are without tails, are of all shapes, and resemble birds, insects, baskets of flowers, serpents, centipedes, ships and even men. Those resembling serpents or centipedes are sometimes of enormous length. The most beautiful kite I ever saw was at Tam-sin, in Formosa, and was in the form of a Catherine wheel. The largest kites are made at Tientsin, and some of them require four or five men to hold them. In the centre of Chinese kites, four or five metallic strings are fixed on the principle of the Æolian harp. When they are flying, slow lisping notes, as of the Æolian lyre, are distinctly heard."

But kite-flying, odd as it is as an amusement for the adult mind, is less queer than cricket-fighting, which is a very popular sport with the Celestials in the southern provinces of their Empire. The insects used in this sort of play abound in the hilly regions, and are captured at night. They are enticed or driven from their holes by various expedients, and, when caught, are kept singly in earthen pots, holding a little fine mold, and a tiny dish of water for the crickets to drink and bathe in. They are fed with certain species of fish and of insects, with boiled chestnuts and rice, and honey is administered to strengthen them. The rooms in which they are confined are kept pure and clean, and, should they sicken from overeating, a kind of red insect is given them. If they take cold, mosquitoes are provided as a remedy; if ill from heat, the green shoots of the pea are used as a corrective; and, finally, butterflies are procured to overcome any difficulty in breathing.

When brought to the cricket-pit, the insects are matched in point of size, weight, and color; and the amounts staked upon the prowess of respective combatants are often very large. A cricket which has come off victorious in many contests is named shou-lip, and, when it dies, is honored with burial in a silver coffin.

"The places most notorious for cricket fighting are Fa-tee," writes Dr. Gray, "in the immediate vicinity of Canton, and Cha-pee, near Whampoa. At these places there are extensive mat-sheds, divided into several compartments. In each compartment there is a table with a small tub on it, in which the crickets fight. The sum of money staked on the contest is lodged with a committee, who deduct 10 per cent. and hand over the balance to the person whose cricket has won. He is also presented with a roast pig, a piece of silk, and a gilded ornament resembling a boquet of flowers. This decoration is placed by the winner, either on the ancestral altar of his house, or on a shrine in honor of Kwan-te. In order that betting men may be made acquainted with the merits of the crickets matched against each other, a placard is posted on the sides of the building, setting forth the various stakes won by each cricket. The excitement manifested at these matches is very great, and considerable sums of money change hands. Crickets which display great fighting powers are not unfrequently sold for large sums."

The inhabitants of Mongolia take little interest in field sports, in the northern provinces, fox-hunting is not uncommon. The hare is pursued in the Province of Chili, with the falcon in addition to hounds. The hare is in such fear of this bird that, when the falcon hovers over it, it crouches to the ground and falls an easy prey to its pursuer. In the north, the falcon is sometimes used in hawking, and great pains are taken to train it for the purpose.

Edmund Kean.

Mr. Lewes maintains, in his essay on Edmund Kean, that this actor was one who attained the consummate mastery of expression rather by the exercise of forethought and study than by inspiration. "Kean vigilantly and patiently rehearsed every detail; trying the tones until his ear was satisfied; practicing looks and gestures until his artistic sense was satisfied; and, having once regulated these, he never changed them. The consequence was, that, when he was sufficently sober to stand and speak he could act his part with the precision of a singer who was thoroughly learned in his air. One who often acted with him informed me that, when Kean was rehearsing on a new stage, he accurately counted the number of steps he had to take before reaching a certain spot, or before uttering a certain word; these steps were justly regarded by him as part of the mechanism which could no more be neglected than an accompaniment to an air could be neglected by a singer. Hence it was that he was always the same; not always in the same health, not always in the same vigor; but always master of the part, and expressing it through the same symbols. The voice on some nights would be more irresistibly touching in 'But O the pity of it, Iago!'—more musically forlorn in 'Othello's occupation gone,'—or more terrible in 'Blood, Iago; blood, blood!' but always the accent and rhythm were unchanged; as a Tamberlik may deliver the C from the chest with more sonority one night than another, but always delivers it from the chest, and never from the head."

MR. ABRAM S. HEWITT is a very nervous man, having for many years been troubled with insomnia, but he has accomplished a great deal in his life. He likes to have his own way, and is fond of his own opinions. Mr. Hewitt was graduated at Columbia College, and started out in life as the tutor of the son of Mr. Peter Cooper. Subsequently he married the daughter of the philanthropist, and is now a very rich man.

THE BRIDAL VEIL.

We're married, they say; you think you have won me—
Well take this white veil from my head and look on me;
Here's matter to vex you and matter to grieve you,
I am all, as you see, common earth, common dew;
Be wary, and mold me to roses, not rue!

Ah! shake out the filmy thing, fold after fold,
And see if you have me to keep and to hold—
Look close on my heart—see the worst of its sinning—
It is not yours to-day for the yesterday's winning—
The past is not mine—I am too proud to borrow—
You must grow to new heights if I love you to-morrow.

We're married! I'm plighted to hold up your praises,
As the turf at your feet does its handful of daisies;
That way lies my honor—my pathway of pride.
But, mark you, if greener grass grow either side,
I shall know it, and keeping in body with you,
Shall walk in my spirit with feet on the dew!

We're married! Oh, pray that our love do not fail!
I have wings flattened down and hid under my veil;
They are subtle as light—you can never undo them,
And swift in their flight—you can never pursue them,
And spite of all clasping and spite of all bands,
I can slip, like a shadow, a dream, from your hands.

Nay, call me not cruel and fear not to take me,
I am yours for my lifetime, to be what you make me,
To wear my white veil for a sign or a cover,
As you shall be proven my lord or my lover;
A cover for peace that is dead, or a token
Of bliss that can never be written or spoken.

—*Alice Carey.*

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

Reminiscences of the First Railroad Over the Alleghenies.

On Monday evening last, in Philadelphia, before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Mr. Solomon W. Roberts, Civil Engineer, read a paper entitled "Reminiscences of the first Railroad over the Allegheny Mountain," in the construction of which work Mr. Roberts was engaged.

The speaker said that an event of great importance in the history of Pennsylvania was the undertaking of an extensive system of internal improvements at the expense of the Commonwealth, but the history of this great enterprise, which cost about forty millions of dollars, has never been written. The bright hopes with which the work was begun, the large premiums at which the five per cent. loans of the State were for a time sold, the great revulsion of feeling and the fall of prices, which caused the loans to sell at one time for about 33 cents on the dollars, the subsequent sale of State works to corporations, and the complete recovery of the State credit, are facts well worthy of remembrance.

The geographical position of Pennsylvania is peculiar and remarkable. Washed on its southeastern border by the Atlantic tides, it extends on the northwest to the shores of Lake Erie, and includes in Allegheny county the head of the Ohio river. Various lines of internal improvement were proposed in the early history of Pennsylvania, but the rugged topography of much of its territory delayed their execution.

The level character of the country between Albany and Buffalo enabled New York to construct the Erie canal, which was opened for use in October, 1825. This stimulated action on the part of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Canal was begun on the 4th of July, 1826.

In the year 1827 the writer, (Mr. Roberts), entered the service of the Lehigh Coal and navigation Company. He is a native of Philadelphia, educated in Friends' Academy. He witnessed the construction of the Mauch Chunk (gravity) railroad, and of the Lehigh Canal from Mauch Chunk to Easton. When the work on the Lehigh was done, Sylvester Welch was employed by the State as principal engineer of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal, and removed to Blairsville, Indiana county, among the Alleghenies, taking the writer with him. After many discouragements, the canal was opened in December, 1830, from Pittsburgh to Johnstown. About this time there was much discussion as to the best mode of crossing the Allegheny Mountain, so as to form a connection between the canals on its eastern and western sides, and it was first proposed to carry the canal over the mountains, but this was found to be impracticable.

On the 21st of March, 1821, the law was passed authorizing the Board of Canal Commissioners to commence the construction of a "portage" railroad over the Allegheny mountain, and they appointed Sylvester Welch Principal Engineer, and the writer his Assistant. On the 8th of April (forty-seven years ago) explorations were begun near the summit with a party of sixteen persons, the weather being very cold, and the running of the line commenced. The railroad over the mountains was to connect the western division of the canal, which commenced at Johnstown, with the eastern division of the canal, which terminated at Hollidaysburg. The distance from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown is about 36 miles, and the summit of Blair's Gap is about 1,400 feet above the former and 1,200 feet above the latter. The highest elevation of the road, as ascertained by recent railroad surveys, was 2,322 feet, or 161 feet higher than the highest point on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The general design adopted for the Portage Railroad was this: The principal part of the elevation was to be overcome by inclined planes, which were to be straight in plan and profile, to be on an average somewhat less than half a mile long, and to have an angle of elevation of about five degrees, so that the average height overcome by each plane might be about 200 feet. These planes were to be worked by stationary steam engines and endless ropes. As ultimately constructed there were ten inclined planes, five on each side of the mountain, with an aggregate elevation of 2007 feet, and their whole length four miles and four tenths. The sections of railroad between the planes were located with very moderate grades and the minimum radius of curvature was about 450 feet. On these sections the cars were to be drawn by horses or mules.

There were eleven levels, so-called, or rather grade lines, and ten inclined planes on the Portage, the whole length of the road being 36 69-100 miles. The planes were numbered eastwardly from Johnstown, and the ascent from that place to the summit was 1171 58-100 feet in 26 59-100 miles, and the descent from the summit to Hollidaysburg was 1398 71-100 feet in 10 10-100 miles. Almost the only part of the Portage Railroad now in use is the Horseshoe bend viaduct, used by the Pennsylvania Railroad as a part of its main line. It was built at a cost of about $55,000.

Mr. Roberts gave many details of the work of construction and incidents attending the operations. The road was graded for a double track, and all the culverts and bridges were built of stone. The writer had the western half under his charge, while W. Milnor Roberts had charge of the eastern. The first track and turnouts were laid in April, 1832, but the second track was not completed until 1835. The rails used on both tracks were imported from England, and had to be hauled up the Alleghenies by horse power, a slow and laborious process. In locating the line, our leveling instruments were good, but the instruments for running curves were poor, and the work was mainly done by a surveyor's compass. At that time the importance of straightness on a railroad was not appreciated.

At the staple bend of the Conemaugh river, four miles from Johnstown, a tunnel was made through a spur of the mountain, near which the stream makes a bend of nearly two and a-half miles. The length of the tunnel was 901 feet, and it was 20 feet wide and 19 feet high within the arch. The cost was $57,500. The road was intended as a great, durable highway, and with this view, stone sills were used instead of wooden tiles. Yet it had to be superceded in twenty years.

On the 26th of November, 1833, about two years and a half from the beginning of the work, the first car passed over the road, carrying a committee from Philadelphia representing the Board of Trade, who were returning from Ohio. On the 18th of March, 1834, when canal navigation opened, the Portage Railroad was opened for public use as a public highway, the State furnishing the motive power on the inclined planes only. The experiment of making the road a public highway was very unsatisfactory.

Individuals and firms employed their own drivers with their own horses and cars. The cars were small, had four wheels, and each would carry about seven thousand pounds of freight. Usually four cars made a train, and that number could be taken up, and as many let down an inclined plain at one time, and from six to ten such trips could be made in an hour. The drivers were a rough class, and as it was not practicable to make them work by a time table, the consequence was that there was much confusion when there was only one track through the drivers meeting each other at points where there were no turnouts.

The matter finally became so bad that, after much opposition, the Legislature passed an act allowing locomotives to be used on the road, and the first one used was the Boston, constructed in the city of that name before the days of heavy locomotives to climb steep grades. The number of locomotives was gradually increased, and in 1834 Mr. M. W. Baldwin of Philadelphia, built three. The busines of the road in 1845 amounted to 50,000 tons of freight and 20,000 passengers. The cost of the road at the close of the year 1835 was $1,634,357 69 at the contract prices.

The Pennsylvania railroad was organized in 1847, and in September, 1850, opened for travel from Harrisburg to a point of connection with the Portage Railroad at Duncansville. In 1854 the company ceased to make use of the State road as they had constructed a summit tunnel and did not use inclined planes. After a protracted negotiation the State sold its line to the company, and in August, 1857, the Governor transferred the main line of canals and the Portage Railroad to the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Shortly thereafter the Portage went out of use.

In 1838 was published in London a book called a "Sketch of the Civil Engineering of North America," by David Stevenson, a son of the distinguished engineer of the Bell Rock lighthouse. He says that America "now numbers, among its many wonderful artificial lines of communication, a mountain railway, which in boldness of design and difficulty of execution I can compare to no modern works I have ever seen, excepting, perhaps, the passes of the Simplon, and Mount Cenis in Sardinia; but even these remarkable passes, viewed as engineering works, did not strike me as being more wonderful than the Allegheny Railway in the United States.

Michel Chevalier, the distinguished French engineer and political economist, visited the railway and gave a description of it in his book on the public works of the United States, which was published in Paris in 1840.

The paper, which contained, in addition to the above, a great deal of information in regard to the railroad history of Pennsylvania, was listened to with much attention.

A New Cereal Discovered.

[From the Ventura Free Press.]

We have been shown a new grain, discovered about four years ago by a farmer in Surprise Valley, in the northern part of California, taken from the crop of a wild goose, which had been shot by the farmer. He sowed the seed immediately after it was taken from the garner of the bird's crop, and it produced more than an hundredfold. Mr. Merithew, a farmer of this county, being on a visit to Surprise Valley, obtained some few seeds of the grain and succeeded in propagating it with wonderful success on his farm in Butte county. The straw and beardless head resemble wheat; the grain looks a little like rye, but is twice as large as rye. When cut as it is passing into the milk it makes a hay even superior to wheat hay. Mr. Merithew has on hand several tons of hay from this new variety of grain, and perhaps five bushels of its seed. He gave about two quarts of the seeds to one of our citizens lately visiting Butte county, who was struck with the wonderful beauty of this new cereal, and brought it to South California for propagation. Thomas R. Bard has taken the seed and proposes to give it a thorough test upon the rich alluvial lands of the Colonia Rancho, near the seashore. It could not have fallen into the hands of a more intelligent or painstaking cultivator. It appears to us every way superior to rye, and may prove to be of great utility, as it is a fine grower and very productive.

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L. CASS CARPENTER, a Republican thief in South Carolina, who was pardoned by Governor HAMPTON after suffering several months' imprisonment for his crimes, has arrived in Washington with the story that "there is no protection for Republicans in South Carolina." The Courts have been convicting and Gov. HAMPTON pardoning a good many Republicans of the CARPENTER variety. There should be samples of these fellows sent to the Paris Exposition as moral ideal statesmen.

GENERAL GRANT writes as follows from Smyrna, under date of February 22, to his friend, Judge JOHN F. LONG, of St. Louis:

If I was where I was one year ago, and for the previous seven years, I would put a most determined veto upon the Repudiation bill—called silver bill—if it should receive the vote of Congress. I fear it has passed, but hope, if so, all business men in the country will work to defeat its operation by refusing to make contracts except to be paid in gold coin.

In GRANT'S first message he placed great stress upon the fact that our territories toward the Pacific contained sufficient gold and silver to pay our national debt. We presume he did not own any bonds at that time and certainly had not hobnobbed with the money lenders of the world. And further, to show the intelligence of this man GRANT: Months after the Silver demonetizing bill had passed Congress and been signed by him, he wrote a letter, which we have repeatedly published in THE POST taking the ground the silver development of the west would be a great aid in paying our bonds and resuming specie payments. He did not know silver had been demonetized, although he approved the law.

AN INVITATION AND RESPONSE.

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1878.

J. P. BARR, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* At the coming County Convention of the National party of this county, April 6th, your name will be presented for Congress for the Twenty-second Congressional District, provided you will if elected, agree to advocate the principles of the National party as expressed in the Toledo Platform, and if elected to renounce all allegiance to your old party in favor of the one electing you.

Please to answer soon as convenient.

Yours, &c.,
J. H. STEVENSON,
Chairman of the Committee on Candidates.

Of course we are duly grateful for the implied compliment, although its value is somewhat impaired by the indifferent estimate of our sanity indicated by the conditions annexed; which, it seems to us are so absurd as hardly to come within the range of courteous discussion. Still we are glad of the opportunity this well meant letter affords of saying a few words to our friends of the "National" party.

There is a great deal in the Toledo platform that meets our hearty approval, and very little from which we dissent. Without going over the whole document, its distinctive and practical ideas on questions of national finance are embodied in this extract:

The limiting of the legal tender quantity of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonstization of the silver dollar, the excepting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments and the prodigal waste of the public funds were crimes against the people, and as far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation.

Not one of these "crimes against the people" here enumerated, but has been steadily and vigorously opposed by us in the columns of THE POST, long before the National party was ever dreamed of. The "limiting of the legal tender quality of greenbacks," the infamous repudiation law of 1869, the exemption of bonds from taxation, the national banking system, and forced resumption—each and every one of these ideas we have promptly antagonized as they came up. The "Nationals" are not pioneers in the line they have marked out by any means. If they will run over the files of THE POST as far back as 1866, and down to our latest issue, they will find their present views anticipated.

This financial policy set down as "a crime against the people," is solely and exclusively the product of Republican supremacy. No other party had lot or part in devising it. It was invented by the leaders of that party, sanctioned by its votes, maintained by its administrations, and made its test, not only of fidelity to party, but loyalty to government. We have seen processions of Republican workingmen stretching for miles through our streets, fairly splitting their lungs in huzzahs over the triumph of these "crimes against the people," or rather the party that made them possible. We recognize many gentlemen who now claim prominence in the ranks of the "Nationals," undeveloped Congressmen, Governors and legislators as it were, who were active in fastening this pernicious financial system of spoliation and robbery on the country, as members of the Republican party. They were not even chary of such epithets as "repudiationists" and "disloyalty" to those who opposed the schemes of the bondholding class. At the Presidential elections of 1868 and 1872, and the Congressional elections of 1866, 1868, 1870, 1872 the Republican "Greenbackers," or "Nationals," as they now call themselves, voted and hurrahed for "limiting the greenbacks," "changing currency bonds into coin bonds," "exempting bonds from taxation," "contraction of currency," and "forced resumption." We see they have repented, and are glad of it; yet the remedy they now propose in a third party will be barren of results, except in possibly strengthening the bondholding party by a division of its opponents. But we suppose they will pay no more attention to this warning than they did to the others that have gone before, against voting for the very "crimes against the people" of which they now complain. Some people will go to no school but that of experience.

The one sure and certain way to a broad and liberal financial system lies in the success of the Democratic party. To suppose that this party, with its eighty years of history back of it, which now controls twenty-three States—which cast nearly four and a half million of votes at the last general election,—and which is reasonably certain of a majority in both branches of the next Congress, will abdicate in favor of a weak and uncertain organization—a creation of yesterday—mainly composed of individuals who desire to repent in the purgatory of a third party of their political sins as Republicans, seems to us too absurd for intelligent belief. No man capable of walking alone can have faith in such a notion. He would not even make a good Fire Commissioner.

We repeat, we see our way clearest to promote the financial principles we have so long sustained, and which in the main are indorsed by the Toledo platform, in the triumph of the Democratic party. The Nationals are merely an impediment, and in their separate action will be the unwitting allies of the very people who deluded them in the past. The power of the Democratic party in Congress has already secured the remonetization of silver, the passage through the House of a bill repealing the Resumption act, and we have the certainty of the passage of a law (at least by the Democratic House) substituting greenbacks for National bank notes. *Just in proportion as the Democratic party has succeeded to power, have the substantial and practical ideas set forth in the Toledo platform been impressed on the government.* The tendencies of the Democratic party are now and always have been in the right direction on these finance questions. We are making haste slowly, and do not mean to give up the good old ship because we cannot achieve the impossible in politics of having everything our own way on the instant. Anybody who sets out to reform the world with that idea will probably land in a lunatic asylum.

We have a great deal of respect for the purposes and aims of the Nationals, but believe their methods of achieving them are foolish and visionary, and will strengthen the bonds they aim to break,

MONEY IN WAR.

It is the hard cash as well as the rifled cannon, armored ships, torpedoes and armies, that determine the result of great wars these days. The impoverishment of the South and its lack of credit, were more potent in its subjugation than even the federal armies. Turkey did very well at the outset, in the recent struggle, but the shell was soon pierced and a collapse followed. Should a war occur between Russia and England, it is the great wealth of England and her inexhaustible resources that will trouble the Czar more than British armies; and this will be intensified by the exhaustion and failing credit of Russia. England finds herself encouraged by an unexpected surplus in her treasury, and is preparing for a great war with the quiet financial confidence of a nation which has accumulated thrice the amount of her existing national debt in the last decade. Russia already sees a depreciation of 41 per cent. in her current paper, and that a declaration of war with England will be followed by an open national bankruptcy is stated in the Exchange at St. Petersburg. Russia had barely established an equilibrium between receipts and expenditures, after many years of deficiencies, when the Turkish war broke out. Up to the present time, the war must have cost Russia, in addition to ordinary taxation, $400,000,000, the funds having been obtained by two home loans in paper of $275,000,000, and by a foreign loan in coin of about $80,000,000; and as the notion of Turkey ever paying an indemnity is simply absurd, this sum must be added to the Russian debt, which will then amount to about $1,800,000,000, the addition meaning that some $20,000,000 a year interest must hereafter be provided. The paper money of the country is rapidly falling in value as it is increasing in volume, the necessaries of life are becoming dearer, the arrears of taxes are increasing, and bankruptcies are alarming.

This is not an encouraging prospect for the rulers of a nation about to enter upon a second war infinitely more severe, more perilous and more expensive than that which has just closed. The taxes of the future will be a grievous burden on the people. To go to war means national insolvency. To abandon the treaty of San Stefano risks domestic revolution by the Pan-Slavists. To go ahead or turn back seems equally dangerous.

LIBEL LAW.

The Editorial Association of the State meets annually, and annually suggests or proposes an amendment to the odious and infamous Libel law, which some spirited member introduces, has printed and placed upon the calendar, where it sleeps until awakened by another bugle blast from the Editorial Association. If the press of the State really desired a change it would say so to the representatives from every section. One of the reasons why members shrink from touching the law, is that some tart correspondent occasionally goes for members, and they feel like visiting punishment upon newspapers generally. The *Dispatch*, alluding to this matter, states:

Now that the Legislature thinks it is worth while turning attention to the press, let us recommend it to call up under a suspension of the rules Bill 408 of the House, which does away practically with the infamous part of the present Libel law which holds publishers liable to criminal prosecution even where they are not only not actuated by malice, but where positively they do not know of the publication of the offensive article until it is complained of, and where it may be absolutely against their express directions. This feature of the Libel law is, as we have already pointed out, a shameful, ignominious and utterly infamous anomaly in criminal jurisdiction.

IN estimating the resources of England for waging war—especially her financial resources—statisticians give very large figures. A paper was recently read before the British Statistical Society in regard to the growth of capital in Great Britain, in which it was stated that in the ten years between 1865 and 1875 the capital of the country was increased by the enormous sum of $12,000,000,000. In 1865 the capital of the empire was $30,500,000,000. In 1875 it was $42,500,000,000. In other words, England has been adding to her capitalized wealth or her national estate at the tremendous rate of $1,200,000,000 a year. Whilst the gross assessed income of Great Britain at the beginning of the century, when she was carrying on her great wars with NAPOLEON I., was but $575,000,000, and in 1855, at the time of the Crimean war, was but $1,540,000,000, it had risen in 1865 to $1,980,000,000, and in 1875 rose to $2,855,000,000. The aggregated British public debt, when last reported, was $3,879,368,565. These figures are huge, but they plainly show the financial ability of England to carry on a war, if she enters upon hostilities.

OF course we have no confidence in the success of MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S plan to go a-lawing in the Supreme Court, about the Presidency, and have said so a dozen times. But there is a good deal of plausibility in Judge BLAIR'S way of putting things; he is possessed of indomitable energy, and in this matter known to be moving from a sense of duty and without any hope of reward. It may be that without being successful he will bring the Presidential fraud forward once more, as "the question of questions." He holds that the proceedings he favors for ousting HAYES "will show that fraud will not be tolerated in the attainment of the Presidential office, and that while it may have, owing to peculiar circumstances, a temporary success, yet such are the resources of our government for the redress of wrong that such a usurpation can be put down peaceably by judicial proceedings sustained by the public opinion, which is at last the real effective government of the country. It will be an instructive lesson for our children to the latest generation not to despair of the Republic when, for the moment, there may seem to be a triumph of the worst elements of society over the best, but to rely upon appeals to healthful public opinion and the forms of law to right the wrong."

THE Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, alluding to the dismissal of Doorkeeper POLK, says: "It must be admitted that the Democrats of the House resolutely condemn wrong-doing even in their own officials." Of course they do. POLK was guilty of no greater crime than that of having made some mistakes. He did nothing that in any sense reflects upon his moral character. The same correspondent says: "I do not hesitate to state that there have been Doorkeepers and Postmasters and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House who have been far more guilty than POLK, and they were not dismissed. For years there was a Republican Postmaster of the House who was one of the most notorious lobbyists and corruptionists Washington ever saw. He made use of his office to lobby for great corporations year after year, and the Republican leaders all knew it, yet he was not disturbed. It is evident, therefore, that there has been a change for the better in this respect since the Democrats took possession of one branch of Congress."

A SUIT involving a principle of vital importance in corporate banking, has been brought in Nyack, New York, against the trustees of a broken savings bank there. The receiver sues the trustees to recover money embezzled by the other officers of the institution, upon the ground that trustees are liable for negligence in allowing the funds of the bank to be stolen by its officers. In justice this principle should apply to the directors of all corporate enterprises. The names of the directors or trustees of banks are used to give a corporation credit; their office is supposed to enable them to see that its affairs are properly conducted, and upon this presumption they are no less guilty than the officers or employes who actually commit robbery. If the principle contended for in the suit above mentioned can be enforced, a more careful performance of directors' duties will become fashionable, and thieving by bank officers will be impracticable.

WE nominate General JAMES SHIELDS for Secretary of the United States Senate in the next Congress. That is a dignified and lucrative office. To make him Doorkeeper of the House would be an indignity. The stories about the poverty of the brave old General are all fudge.

J. MADISON WELLS don't object to being called a murderer, forger or perjurer, but swears he can whip any man who says he stole the mules.

INFAMY! HAYES consulting with old WELLS about the distribution of Federal patronage in Louisiana.

THE cumbersome and costly "Blue Book" just published by the Government contains the name of every person employed in the Federal service, gives 85,880 as the total number of Federal office-holders of all kinds and degrees. This is about 1 in 450 of the total population, or 1 for every 90 votes. The vast number of office seekers ceases to excite surprise when these figures are known, for if there were but five applicants for every place this would make one in every eighteen of the voting population a federal place hunter. But when the State and local officers are added to the Federal the number of persons who are paid for attending to the business of ruling the remainder becomes frightful to contemplate. Counting school officers, constables and justices of the peace with the more important placemen it is probable that the State and local office-holders are at least as numerous as those in Federal employment, and at that rate one man in forty-five voters would be drawing his support from the public purse, or, in other words, every collection of forty-five voters throughout the country is obliged to support one man by their labor in order to maintain such government as we have. But we allow five place hunters for every State and local place, as well as for the Federal offices, the result would show that every ninth voter in the entire Republic is an officeseeker. This is a very ingenious calculation of the New York *Herald*; but two-thirds of the offices, Federal, State and Municipal provoke no contest and are not worth the having.

THE reconstructed British Ministry consists of twelve members. Mr. Lowther, the recently appointed Irish Secretary, has not a seat in the Cabinet, though his predecessor, Sir M. Hicks Beach, now Colonial Secretary, latterly had. The Disraeli Cabinet consists of the Duke of Richmond, aged 60; the Duke of Northumberland, 68; Lord John Manners, brother of the Duke of Rutland, and next heir to his titles and estates, 60; the Marquis of Salisbury, 48, a lineal descendant of one of Queen Elizabeth's wise Cecils; the Earl of Beaconsfield, 72; Sir Stafford Northcote, 60, and Sir Michael Hicks Beach, 41; Lord Cairns, 59, Chancellor of England; Colonel Stanley, 37; W. H. Smith, newspaper vendor, 43; R. A. Cross, 65; and Gathorne Handy, 64. Of the twelve Cabinet Ministers, four were called to the bar, namely: Lord Chancellor Cairns, Home Secretary Cross, Financial Minister Stafford Northcote and Gathorne Hardy. Only the first and last of this quartette ever practiced in the law courts.

THERE has been a general and warm expression of sympathy for Mr. Robert Bonner and his family for the double affliction that has fallen on his household. On the 11th of March his youngest daughter, Miss Mary Bonner, a beautiful and winning girl, and a great favorite, who had been for some time an invalid, died in her sixteenth year. On Tuesday April, 2, at precisely the same hour and minute of the day, fourteen minuets before seven in the evening, his wife, Mrs. Jane Bonner, who had long been suffering from consumption, quietly passed away. Mrs. Bonner was born in the north of Ireland, but was brought to this country when an infant by her parents. She was a McCandless, of the same family with the Pennsylvania Judge of that name. Mrs. Bonner was an excellent woman, and possessed of much refinement of manner and feeling

ONE excellent feature of the Woman's Hotel in New York is the opportunity it offers to ladies traveling alone or visiting New York on business to secure transient accommodations, by writing in advance to engage rooms. It is not so many years since Mrs. Livermore was compelled to sit up all night in the reception room of a Western hotel, because she was traveling alone and with no visible support in the shape of a Saratoga trunk, and although the Centennial demonstrated that women could and would be received into hotels without other luggage than a linen duster and a Japanese walking stick, they will have a sense of being expected at the Steward Hotel that ought to make them quite comfortable there on flying visits to New York.

THE British ship Algoma left Galveston, Texas, May 31, with a cargo of 4,799 bales of cotton, each bale containing an average weight of 502½ pounds, the whole number of pounds being 2,410, 297. As the Algoma is a vessel of 1,184 tons measurement, she takes, accordingly, 2,036 pounds to the registered ton. This is reported to be the greatest amount of cotton to the ton ever taken from the United States in any vessel. The Galveston (Texas) *News* says that owing to the improved presses now in use, the last year has been "the most remarkable ever known for compact pressing."

A BILL was introduced in the House last week by Hon. Levi Maish of York, granting to Mrs. Nancy Wade of Gettysburg, mother of Jennie Wade, who was killed while baking bread for Union soldiers by a chance missile during the succession of terribles battles which raged around Gettysburg in that memorable July when the rebellion was broken and crushed, a pension of eight dollars per month, dating from July 4, 1863. If granted it will give the mother, who is a widow, and was dependent upon her daughter, the neat little sum, in cash, of $1,440 up to July 3 of this year.

THE Philadelphia *Press* has compiled and published a comparative statement of prices from 1860 to the present. The list, which is an elaborate one, contains all the main staples which enter into food, clothing and the leading industries of the country, and the result shows that the cost of living today has not only reached the hard-pan rates before the war, but is in fact 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper than in 1860. We think the conclusion is doubtful.

THE Michigan lumber crop is likely to be a light one this year. The cut of logs which are banked on the rivers ready to drift to the lake is 300,000,000 feet less this year than in 1877. The season has been very unfavorable for getting the logs out of the woods. This news will give some encouragement to the prostrate lumber interest in Central Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Democrats of Dauphin will hold their County Convention on the 24th of April.

WILLIAM HOWARD and Joe M. Shafer are Democratic candidates for the Legislative nomination in Cameron county.

IN Beaver county there are six Republican candidates for Sheriff, six for Treasurer and five for Register already in the field. Beaver doesn't run much to politics, probably.

THE Pike county Democrats have been organizing with the purpose of bringing out an old fashioned majority. Hon. David A. Wells have been elected Chairman of the County Committee.

THE leading Democratic papers in Lycoming county, the Williamsport *Sun* and the Hughesville *Journal*, both support Dill for Governor, and the delegation from Lycoming will doubtless be solid for him.

THE Harrisburg correspondent of the Scranton *Republican* has information that the delegation from Luzerne county to the Democratic State Convention will rally solidly on one vote for Hendrick B. Wright for Governor, and then transfer the whole strength to Dill.

THE Republicans of Butler county have elected delegates to the State Convention and adopted resolutions indorsing the administration of Governor Hartranft, standing by Congressman Thompson—his horrible profanity and all—and instructing delegates to support Judge McJunkin for Supreme Judge.

JUDGE CHAS. A. MAYER prints a card in the Lock Haven *Democrat*, in which he announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the Judgeship in the Clinton, Centre and Clearfield district. The card is accompanied by the testimonials of the bar of the three counties and many complimentary press notices.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* is disinclined to believe the story—which it found somewhere, but which nobody else has found anywhere—that Russell Errett is trimming his sails for the Democratic party. With sublime confidence the Harrisburg organ says that "when old man Errett turns his sails in that direction we're ready to go with him." The Democratic party is in no immediate danger from Errett that way.

REGISTER SCOFIELD and the Hon. Robert W. Mackey ought to have a meeting and an understanding about what the Republican sentiment in Pennsylvtnia is at this particular and critical moment. Register Scofield says the great body of the Republicans are in sympathy with the President's policy, but Mr. Mackey, who doesn't happen to hold any office under the administration, unhesitatingly proclaims that he has come to the conclusion that "there is not an out-and-out supporter of Hayes, in either party, from the Delaware to the Ohio."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

D. R. LOCKE ("Nasby") has resigned the editorship of the New York *Evening Mail*.

A TOO free use of quinine has made many of the young people of Memphis almost blind.

THE "Moody and Sankey" is a new brand of cigar which is sold in New Haven saloons.

SCHUYLER COLFAX is lecturing in the small towns in the northern tier of counties of this State.

AUSTRIA can put in the field for war purposes a standing army of 800,000 men including reserves.

BRICK POMEROY announces that he has cut loose from the National party. The Nationals are in luck.

WHALEBONES are no longer used in dresses, but steel springs to keep in comely shape the form divine.

GEN. W. S. Rosecrans' second daughter has entered the Ursuline Convent, where her sister, who was also a nun, recently died.

THE Democrats of Iowa have called a State Convention, to meet May 29th, at Cedar Rapids. The election in that State takes place in October.

THE Alabama Democrats will make nominations for State officers on May 29. A Governor is to be chosen, and the contest promises to be a very lively one.

THE following vacancies in the post-offices of Pennsylvania will occur at the dates stated; Hollidaysburg, $1,700, May 21; Johnstown, $2,400, June 2; Clearfield, $1,500, June 12; Waynesburg, $1,000, June 12.

THE Duke of Southerland, who owns over a million of acres in Scotland, has obtained leave, his heir consenting, to disentail his estates in that country. They have been in the family five or six centuries.

THE salary of Lord Dufferin as Govenor General of Canada last year was $18,666. But the cost of maintaining his staff and of his trip to British Columbia brought the sum paid to him by the province up to $130,000.

THE second daughter of ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was quietly married the other day, in San Francisco, to Lieutenant Hooker. There was very little display. Mr. Stewart himself is quietly practicing law.

THE Nationals in Missouri will hold a convention at Sedalia on the 19th of June. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "It is the duty of all good Republicans to help this movement for the sake of the harm it will do the Democratic party."

THE Republican candidate for Mayor in Kansas City, Missouri, declined the nomination because the campaign committee assessed him $2,500. He thought they were blackmailing him, as this enormous sum couldn't legitimately be used for campaign purposes.

J. M. TURRENTINE, mail agent on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, has brought suit at Charlotte, N. C., for $10,000 damages for the loss of his voice on account of exposure to cold, through negligence of the railroad company to keep his mail car properly heated.

MR. FROUDE, the historian, has been delivering a series of lectures on the Eastern Question in England. He thinks that England should make no defensive or offensive alliance except with America, and regards her embroilment in continental affairs as a most dangerous mishap.

TENNESSEE will elect five Judges of the Supreme Court next fall, and the great problem is how to divide the number so that each of the three sections of the State can have an equal number. The Democratic Convention meets next month, and all the present incumbents are willing to be retained.

AN Ohio court has granted a man's petition for divorce from his wife on the ground of her habitual drunkenness, the intoxication arising from the excessive use of morphine. The court held that it makes no difference in law whether the intoxication proceeds from the use of strong drink or from narcotics.

EX-SECRETARY of the Treasury Sawyer is again on trial at Washington before a jury of six white and six colored men, and is defended by Ex-Senator Carpenter. He is charged with assisting in defrauding the government by allowing the payment of two fraudulent claims amounting to $57,613.

THE spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design, in New York, which opened Tuesday, is described as the largest and one of the most satisfactory that the Academy has ever held. Over four hundred American artists are represented, the number of pictures being seven hundred and sixteen, with thirty-one pieces of sculpture.

SENATOR WITHERS, of Virginia, is confined to a dark room in Washington on account of a sore eye, and will probably be compelled to remain in for ten days. He then proposes to have an operation performed on it, which he hopes will prove beneficial. His general health is excellent and that is very much in his favor. During his confinement he will be paired with Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, and Senator Johnston will decide on what questions it is to be enforced.

THE hero of five wives is a Mr. J. F. Goodrich of Clarksburg, W. Va., who is a revivalist, temperance lecturer, &c. He borrowed $10 of the minister that married him the fifth time, and owes the editor of the *Burlington Hawkeye* for the wedding cards. He was an enthusiastic worker in minor religious meetings, and carried the young ladies captive with his eloquence. He proposes to relieve the tedium of imprisonment in jail by writing the life of Christ.

THE Rev. Dr. John Hall suggests, in the *Ledger*, that an artist might paint "Enchantment" as a bright young girl, on the deck of an ocean steamer at the wharf, chattering to the friends around her, grandly directing her boquets to be sent to her room, full of the joys of the voyage and her first trip to Europe." He adds that a companion picture might be called "Disenchanted," representing the same girl, "like Jonah, gone down to the sides of the ship, not like him asleep, but with great inward trouble, like that in the venerable sea story, 'the first hour I feared I would die; the second hour I feared I would not.' The faded bouquets, disordered garments, and a very crowded foreground would complete the scene."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

An Urgent Request and a Positive Declination.

[From the Evening Chronicle of yesterday.]

The name of Hon. James P. Barr, of THE DAILY POST, has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic Congressional nomination in this district. It was conceded that he would be a strong candidate, and that in view of his thorough acquaintance with the wants of this section of the State, his influence, by reason of his position, and his undoubted ability, he would, if elected, make an efficient representative. This morning Col. Barr received the letter given below, requesting him to allow the use of his name, but, while acknowledging his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, he respectfully and positively declined to be a candidate. Following is the correspondence:

PITTSBURGH, April 4, 1878.

HON. JAMES P. BARR—*Dear Sir:* At the suggestion of many of my warm personal and political friends, and in accordance with my own wishes, I desire to state that my candidacy for Congress is contingent entirely upon your reinsal to accept the tendered nomination.

I need not assure you of the unanimity of feeling among the people of this city relative to your course during the progress of our local troubles, and your well directed efforts since that time to protect the interests of this county to readjust the differences between capital invested in corporations on the one hand, and labor seeking release from its oppressions on the other.

These reasons, as well as the esteem in which you are held by the people of this county, and by the Democrats of the western portion of the State, contribute of themselves much stronger proofs of your service to them, and of their desire to have you represent them in Congress, than a formal endorsement of the purest of our political associations.

Anxious, as every citizen should be, for deliverance from existing misrule, bankruptcy and impending ruin, I shall, should your name be presented by the Convention to the people for their suffrages, not only take pleasure in warmly advocating your election, but also contribute to that end by every honorable means in my power.

Respectfully yours, J. K. P. DUFF.

PITTSBURGH, April 4, 1878.

J. K. P. DUFF, ESQ., *Dear Sir:*—In response to your very flattering and kindly note, as well as to meet suggestions that reach me from other quarters, let me say briefly and positively, and with a full appreciation of the honor implied by a Democratic Congressional nomination, that I am not a candidate and would not accept the nomination if tendered.

That our prospects of success at the coming Congressional election are encouraging will in no way affect this conclusion, except to make it more positive. Journalism has been my life pursuit, is in accord with my tastes and affords me opportunities to promote the triumph of Democratic principles and strengthen the Democratic organization, impossible in a personal contest for political honors.

Fully appreciating the kindly and cordial temper of your note, I remain,

Yours truly,
JAMES P. BARR.

OF STATESMEN. HOW MANY?

George Tickner Curtis Thinks This Country is Not Overstocked With Them.

Before beginning his lecture on "American Constitutional History" in New York city, on Tuesday evening, Mr. George Tickner Curtis read an extract from a letter he had lately received from a New England lawyer, in which it was stated that in a conversation with one of his professional brothers, that professional brother had contended that the relations of the different States to the Federal Union were about the same as that of a county to a State. The correspondent wanted Mr. Curtis to inform him whether the professional Brother's opinion was correct or not and added that "not one-half of our bar would assume to gainsay the proposition." In publicly answering his correspondent Mr. Curtis said:

"I hope that my correspondent is mistaken, but of course he knows the opinions held by his neighbors better than I do. I am sure, however, that such extremely erroneous opinions are not held in any other latitude or longitude of this great republic by my professional brethren or any other class. Still, it is worth the while to consider, for a moment, what is about the average popular knowledge of these subjects. We exhibit an immense amount of energy in our periodical political contests, but it is the energy of party spirit, uninstructed in many things which it behooves all parties to know. We have great numbers of active political leaders, of high and of low degree—shrewd, capable and adroit party managers—but no one would think of imputing to these men any great proficiency in the higher science of politics. Thackeray, in his novel "Vanity Fair," alluding to the crowd of well-dressed and well-mannered men everywhere to be met in society, whom everybody can count by hundreds, suddenly puts the startling question, 'But of gentlemen, how many?' And then he goes on to tell us in his sly way of hitting off a character with a single stroke of his pen—that he counts his hero. Major Dobbin, undoubtedly, for one, although the Major's hands and feet are quite large, his manners awkward and his clothes not of the newest cut. So we may ask concerning the multitude of our politicians, of all ranks and kinds, with all their supleness, skill and address—'But of statesmen, how many?' And although each of us, according to our party or personal predilections, might be ready enough to name some one hero whom we account a statesman, if we were to lay aside our predilections and proceed to gauge men by any philosophical definition of statesmanship, we should probably not conclude that our country is at present overstocked with that kind of character. In regard to the great body of the people, those who make and unmake public servants, who raise and depress parties, and whose will ultimately determines all public questions, I hope I shall not be thought presumptuous if I repeat the suggestion that there is a want of general instruction respecting the origin, structure and purposes of our political institutions, considering what these institutions are."

SUNNY SIDE OF WAR.

How English Tars and Russian Soldiers Enjoy Themselves.

The officers of Hornby's fleet near Constantinople are about the jolliest set of sea dogs afloat. At Besika bay they have had fox hunting, with all the regulation features of horses, hounds, stables, and kennels. The country on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles is very favorable to sport of this kind. During the long evenings private theatricals have been given on board the Alexandria and other iron-clads, at which amateur players did their best. Even at Tuzla, where they have to keep a sharp lookout for Russian torpedoes, the officers manage to enjoy stolen trips to Pera, in the despatch boat. What effect all this has on the discipline of the fleet, the correspondents neglect to state.

Nor have the Russians on their side been without the enjoyments that are needed after a long campaign. At San Stefano and Tchataldja they have ensconced themselves in the houses of the wealthiest residents, and are daily supplied from the Constantinople markets. According to one authority, the railway groans under hampers of game, pastry, and sweetmeats, while "a very river of champagne, whose source is in the capital, debouches beyond the neutral zone." The bathing and quail shooting at San Stefano are excellent and the conquerors show no desire to leave such pleasant quarters. The glittering parades of the Imperial Guard and the splendid music of the bands draw such crowds of visitors from Constantinople that extra trains are run on the railway and extra steamers on the waterways.

CALLING THE BIRDS.

Come throstle throat and robin breast,
Come blue-bird with the ruffled crest,
Come little wren in golden brown,
And king-bird with the orange crown,
Come hedge-row sparrow chirping clear,
Come winged friends from far and near.
The open furrow waits you now,
The cottage eave and orchard bough,
And singing pine and cedar warm
Shall house you snug and safe from harm,
O, twittering voices, silent long,
Come in a cheery, bustling throng.
Flood the dim porches of the day,
The dawn's faint pearl and tender gray,
With freshest rapture of the spring,
As it all nature strove to sing.
O, downy breasts of pearly white,
And throats that quiver with delight,
O, wings that skim, and mount and dive,
And thrill the leafless land alive,
With shadows on the greening grass
That flash and twinkle as you pass,
Now set your gleeful voices free
To bubbling founts of harmony.
Come man's shy to forest glade,
Come phoebe, bright eye, ne'er afraid,
And plume your wings and twittering soar
For this remote unfriended shore.
The fruit trees bear you moss and gum,
Blue cedar berries bid you come;
And brambles low have withered wool
For tiny bills to twine and pull.
O, come and weave the fairy nest
And sing in busy idleness,
Dropping each artless little air
As God sheds healing everywhere;
Balance upon the maple's spire,
That soon shall glow with rosy fire,
And sit, and swing, and pour your mirth
Upon the brown old sober earth,
Happy, although ye know not why,
Nor dreaming that your joy shall die,
O, ye are nearer than ye guess
Unto the soul of blessedness.

AUGUSTA LARNED.

—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

AGRARIAN CRIMES.

Murder of Lord Leitrim and other Like Tragedies.

The Results of Evictions and Oppressions.

[N. Y. World.]

The Earl of Leitrim, who was killed in Ireland, on Tuesday last, was the head of a family of English origin which settled in Ireland after the dark days of Queen Elizabeth, and which was ennobled in the person of his grandfather, Robert Clements, Esq., raised to the Irish peerage on the 11th of October, 1783, as Baron Leitrim, and made Earl of Leitrim twelve years afterwards. The murdered nobleman, who was the third Earl, was a man of more than seventy years of age, having been born in 1806. He was notorious throughout his life as a stern and exacting landlord on his estates of Lough Rynn, in Leitrim, and Killadoon, in Kildare. It is told of him that his favorite phrase in dismissing any appeal made to him was to bid the applicant "go to hell or America." His nephew, who succeeds him, is the son of his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements, clergyman of the English Church, vicar of Norton, in England.

The list of agragrian murders in Ireland may be begun with that of another Irish peer, Lord Norbury. On New Year's Day, 1839, while the Earl was walking in the shrubbery of his own house, Kilbeggan, county of Meath, and pointing out certain projected improvements to his steward, he was shot dead by an assassin who was seen to escape, though in the confusion he eluded pursuit. The print of a small and well-made boot such as no peasant would wear was found where he had taken his stand, and this fact gave rise to much wild speculation as to the person and motives of the murderer. A reward of $5,000, with an annuity for life of $500, failed to obtain any clue to him, and, as the murdered nobleman was on good terms with his Catholic neighbors and tenants and did not concern himself about politics, the cause of his taking off has ever remained a mystery. This crime, however, was historic. It fired the passions of the panic stricken landlords and brought about the famous meeting of the magistrates of Kings county, whereat the phrase in the letter of Under Secretary Thomas Drummond refusing an increase of police for Tipperary, "Property has its duties as well as its rights," was exalted into a proverb. Lord Charleville denounced it, as, though innocent enough in itself, little less than a deliberate and unfeeling insult in the circumstances under which it was offered. The formal resolutions declared that it had had "the unfortunate effect of increasing the animosities entertained against the owners of the soil by its occupants, who now constitute themselves the sole arbiters of the right as well as of the duties of property."

Three years later, in May, 1842, outrages on the persons and properties of landowners and agents began again to be common in Ireland, particularly in Tipperary and Kings county. On the 24 of July the special commission for the former county finished its work, making several convictions. Patrick Byrne for instance, was convicted of shooting Mr. Robert Hall, the landlord, of one Kent, who, in revenge for the ejectment of a relative by Mr. Hall, incited Byrne to the murder. Timothy Quilty was convicted of murdering Michael Laffan, a bailiff; he was dragged from his house in open day and shot on the highway in sight of several passers. The body was left on a dung hill, no one daring to admit it into the house, and an inquest had to be held upon it in the street. John Pound was convicted of firing a gun loaded with slugs through the door of his landlord's house into the room where the family was assembled; the landlord's wife was dangerously wounded. Michael Hayes was still another man who was convicted; he and a companion lying in wait for an agent or bailiff, John Ryan, fired on him, killing the horse he rode. The day after the commission rose—a Sunday, too—another murder and attack on property took place in the townland of Dolla.

The next notable demonstration was in August 1843, when a collision took place at Turloughmore Fair, near Galway, between the police and peasants, ending in two men (one a magistrate) being killed and wounded. On the 12th of November the dwelling of Mr. Waller, of Finance Tipperary, was surrounded by his peasant tenants, who fired on the family seated at dinner and beat its members shockingly in the struggle which followed. Mr. Waller and two others being killed. On the 6th of April, 1845, at Ballyrahan, a gang of "Molly Maguires" beat to death on the highway, in daylight, a rate-collector. Though one of the murderers was captured on the spot, no one would venture to identify him, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder against some persons unknown." May 16, 1842, took place the fatal affray of Bird Hill Maunsell, a sub-tenant, barricaded himself and friends in a house, from which the sub-Sheriff of Tipperary, with a body of police undertook to oust him on a writ of ejectment. The police killed four of the besieged party, when the others surrendered. In the last week of October three murderous assaults were made on land agents in Longford. The same month a year later was notable for its numerous outrages and thefts of farm produce. Denunciations of unpopular landlords from the altar now begun. October 24 Father McDermott, of Strokestown, said: "There is Major Mahon, absent from you all this winter, not looking after your wants or distress, but amusing himself; and he returns and finds his property all safe, and the return he makes to you is to burn and destroy your houses and leave your poor to starve on the road." The next Sunday the priest added: "Major Mahon is worse than Cromwell and yet he lives." "If the Major lives a month after this," said a gentleman to Lord Farnham, "he is immortal." On the 25th of November the Major was shot dead upon the highway, four miles from Strokestown, as he was returning from a meeting of the Roscommon Board of Guardians. A policeman sent to make inquiries was killed on the same spot. During this month Heazleton, a bailiff, was stabbed near Pomeroy, Tyrone; Flynn, a farmer, was stabbed returning from the fair of Newtonhamilton; Walsh, steward to a Mr. O'Callaghan, was shot on the highway near Scharif; Devitt, helping a family near Nenagh whose house had been invaded by an armed gang, was slain; Mr. Hassard, Treasurer to the Fermanaugh Grand Jury, was shot dead entering his own avenue; a woman of Murroe was shot while striving to protect her husband from a band of assailants; Ralph Hill, agent of Mr. David Fitzgerald, was shot dead while distraining the corn of a tenant at Rathure; the Marquis of Ormonde's sub-agent, O'Donnell, was shot; so was the Rev. John Lloyd Vicar of Augbrim, as he was riding home from service. When, on the 29th, Sir George Grey introduced his bill for the repression of crime in Ireland, he said that for the six months ending with October, ninety-six homicides had been committed, as against sixty-eight in 1846; attempts on life by firing on passers along the highway had increased from 55 to 126; robberies of arms from 207 to 530; firing of dwellings from 51 to 116. Of 195 crimes of these four classes during October, 1847, 139 were committed in Clare, Limerick and Tipperary. With 13 per cent. of the population of Ireland, these three counties committed 71 per cent. of its crime. It was at this time that Archbishop McHale, of Tuam, replied to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey's comments on priestly denunciations from the altar, pleading that in the peculiar circumstances of Ireland the clergy there should not be judged by an English standard; this, however, without seeking to extenuate indiscretion in some cases.

Before the Special Commission at Limerick, January 4, 1848, one Ryan, alias "Puck," reputed to have been concerned in nine murders, was convicted and sentenced to death. He and four others were hanged; between twenty and thirty were transported. Similar results followed the sessions at Ennis and Clommel; here there were 400 prisoners in jail. In the exciting events of 1848 individual outrages were lost sight of, and the next sensation case was the shooting, as he was driving home from Dunkalk, of Robert Lindsay Mauleverer, a magistrate of Londonberry, and agent over extensive estates in the north of Ireland. Two men, strongly suspected of the murder, were tried, but the jury refused to convict. On the 4th of December, 1851, as Mr. Thomas Bateson, brother of Sir Robert Bateson, and manager of Lord Templeton's estate in Monaghan, was returning from the model farm of Castle-Blaney, three men, hidden in the shrubbery where the road ran through a hollow, fired on him; then rushed out and beat him to death with pistols and bludgeons. Several persons were put on trial, but the jury refused to convict. April 10, 1854, however, Coomey, Quinn and Grant, the murderers, were hanged exulting. "Say anything?" said Coomey; "Our Saviour said nothing when he was executed." "Hell cannot now scare us," said Quinn; the hangman's doing the best job he ever did for us;" and he added: "Mary, mother of God, receive us; prepare heaven for us."

The next famous murder was that of Miss Charlotte Hends, of Ballyconnell, County Cavan, who was shot and fatally wounded as she was driving home, October 12, 1855. Months before she had been doomed to death at a secret meeting of her tenants. Between the 20th and 28th of November about twenty cases of murder or murderous assaults were reported, in only a few of which could witnesses be obtained to testify against the persons arrested. In one instance, at Ballylinan, Leinster, four women tried to hang a process-server, and failing, beat him nearly to death with clubs. In June, 1862, another special commission had to be sent to Limerick, where, during the six weeks preceding the session, several terrible crimes had been committed. Beckham and Walsh, for shooting Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, of Kilmallock, in the presence of his wife, were convicted and hanged; so was one Dillon, an accessory before the fact. At Clonmel, Bohan, on being acquitted of a charge of firing on Colonel Knox, was received by the peasantry with manifestations of joy, so was Halloran, whose trial for shooting and wounding M. Gustave Thiebault, of Boytonrath, failed from the unwillingness of witnesses to testify. On the 30th of July Mr. Broddeli, a solicitor of Mallow, who had sent the Hayes family a notice to quit, was shot dead in Dobbyn's Hotel, Tipperary, by young Hayes, who made his escape in the most deliberate manner and found refuge among the peasantry. On the 1st of May, 1863 M. Gustave Thiebault, already mentioned, was murdered on his grounds near Cahir, Tipperary. His gun was found near him, with both barrels discharged—the stock smashed in beating him about the head; a broken pitch-fork and heavy stone also lay on his face. A verdict of willful murder was found against Thomas Halloran, also already mentioned.

On the 15th of April, 1868, as Mr. Howard Featherstonhaugh, Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Westmeath was driving home with his servant from Kilacan station—he had been to Dublin to welcome the Prince of Wales—his carriage was stopped and he was dragged out and shot. Mr. Featherstonhaugh was a very large proprietor and there had just been some evictions on his estates. On the 14th of August, at Ballycohey, Tipperary, Mr. W. Scully's bailiff and a policeman were murdered while serving notices of eviction. May 28, 1869, a farmer named Power was beaten to death at Rathgormac, Tipperary, for taking a farm from which a tenant had been evicted. Mr. Bradshaw, J. P., of Cappagh white, Tipperary, was shot through the head on his own lawn and barbarously mutilated. Captain Tarleton was shot on his own grounds, at Greggan, Athlone. Mr. Cullen, Justice of the Peace of Drumkerin, Leitrim, was fired at but escaped unhurt, and an attempt was made to blow up the mansion of Dr. Blunden, of Parkmore, Tipperary. On the 11th of July Captain Lambert of Castle Lambert, Galway, was shot at four times on his own lawn by a man named Barrett and severely wounded. The assasin had to be taken to Dublin as no fair jury could be impanelled in Galway. On the 19th Mr. Warberton, High Sheriff of Queen's county, was fired at while driving to Maryborough to swear in the Grand Jury. On the 29th of August James Hunter, a Scotch farmer, was driving home with his wife and children from Newport, Mayo he was shot dead; offense, success in a suit to prevent a neighbor named O'Neal from cutting over a piece of bog. On the 4th of October a Meath magistrate named Nicholson, his wife and their coachman were all dangerously wounded by a volley of slugs. November 14, William O'Brein, of Molhill, agent of some property in Sligo, was shot at and wounded; then strangled and stabbed from behind; then his breast and ribs were smashed in with a rock weighing thirty pounds. On the 2d of November, 1870, Captain Lidwell's bailiff, one Murphy, was stoned to death at Templemore.

Such were some of the most notorious murders springing from the land question recorded down to the beginning of this decade. The latest outrage, previous to the murder of Lord Leitrim, was that on Mr. Patten Bridge, agent for a Mrs. Buckley, at Gaitte Castle, Tipperary. He was a harsh and vigorous man, and in 1874 raised rents by some 25 per cent. upon 400 tenants. One of them, Ryan, refused to pay rent or give up his farm, and when Mr. Bridge threatened to evict him, fired on the agent as with his sister he was walking up the avenue. Mr. Bridge, though badly wounded, recovered, got $1,000 from the local rates for the injuries, and went on with his work unflinchingly. On the 30th of March, 1876, as he was returning from receiving the rents, his car being guarded, a volley was fired into it from the hedge and the driver was killed, and Mr. Bridge got thirty buck-shot wounds. He got $5,000 damages from the local rates and his coachmen's widow $2,500, and the end of the matter was a libel suit brought by the irrepressible agent against the writer of a letter describing the grinding exactions of the landlord of Galtee, a libel suit which Mr. Bridge did not win, so powerful a picture of misery did the witnesses for the defense in this *cause celebre* paint.

Easter-Games in Germany.

[St. Nicholas for April.]

Easter Monday is looked upon as a grand holiday by the peasantry in many parts of Germany. Weddings are often deferred to this day, and many village games are reserved for this season. The lads and lassies all appear in their gala costumes; the girls with short, dark skirts, braided with gold or silver, snowy aprons and full white sleeves, bright colored bodices and odd little caps; the boys with knee-breeches, white stockings, low shoes, and scarlet or yellow vests, the solid gold or silver buttons on which are often their whole inheritance. But when they are dancing gayly together on the green, they look a good deal happier than if they were little Kings and Queens.

Games vary in different villages throughout the country, but one example will give some idea of what they are like.

Two of the leading young men of the place take entire charge of the day's amusements, selecting for the purpose as the scene of festivities some inn or *Wirthschaft*, to which is attached a large garden or meadow.

For several preceding evenings, when work is over, they go about from house to house, dressed in their best, and carrying large baskets on their arms. Everywhere they are kindly received, and bread with wine or cider is placed before them. While they eat and drink the baskets are quietly slipped away by some member of the family, a generous donation of eggs is placed within them, and they are secretly returned to their places. The eggs are not asked for, neither are they alluded to in any way; but the object of the visit is well understood and prepared for long beforehand.

When Monday morning dawns, the inn is found to have been gayly decorated with garlands of green and flowers, and fluttering ribbons of many colors. The tree nearest the house is ornamented in like manner, and on it the prize to be contended for conspicuously hangs. On the smooth grass hard by a strip, a few feet wide and perhaps a hundred long, has been roped in, and at either end of this narrow plot a large, shallow, round-bottomed basket, called a *Wanne*, is placed, one filled with chaff and the other with eggs, dozens upon dozens, cooked and raw, white and colored.

The plan of the peculiar game which follows is that one player is pitted to run a given distance, while another safely throws the eggs from one basket to the other, he who first completes his task being, of course, the winner. Accordingly, when the young men and maidens have arrived, two leaders draw lots to determine who shall run and who shall throw. That decided, the contestants are gayly decked with ribbons, a band strikes up a lively air, a capering clown clears the way, and the game begins. He who throws takes the eggs, and one after another swiftly whirls them the length of the course, and into the chaff filled basket, which is held in the hands of an assistant. Occasionally he makes a diversion by pitching a hard one to be scrambled for by the crowds of children who have assembled to see the sport. Meantime (while wagers are laid as to who will likely win) the other contestant speeds the distance of a mile or two to an appointed goal, marks it as proof of his having touched it, and if he succeeds in returning before all the eggs are thrown, the victory and the prize are his otherwise they belong to his opponent. The game finished, the prize is presented to the victor with due ceremony and amid the cheers of the crowd; the hard eggs are distributed among the company, and the raw ones carried uproariously into the neighboring inn, there to be cooked in various ways and eaten.

The remainder of the day is spent in dancing and merrymaking, and if a wedding can possibly be arranged to take place on that afternoon the fun is wilder than ever.

How Mexican Girls Dance.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

A feature of society in Presidio is the fandango, or evening dancing party, which is a characteristic of the population of all the rural districts of Mexico. A favorite way of holding these soirees is for the young of both sexes, and, indeed, not a few of the old folk, gayly attired, to collect at a house in the suburbs, and there, beneath the soft shadows of cedar groves and the light of the stars, dance in the open air, with the green and mottled sward for a ball-room floor. The Mexican girls of Presidio appear at these parties looking quite handsome, and dressed in red and white, their robes terminating a little below the knee, beneath which their well-rounded limbs swell in stockings of a color opposite to the skirt above. The toilets, as well as their wearers, are very pretty by torch-light under the cedars.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical discovery will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine; and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and by healing the affected parts. Sold by druggists. d&W

[For The Pittsburgh Post.]

A VIOLET.

It is only a violet, friend, and yet,
When the cares of the days are over,
There comes a sense of a wild regret,
And this faded flower with my tears is wet,
I may strive—it is vain—for I cannot forget
The grave mid the snowy clover.

Sweetheart, the world is cold to-day,
And I grow weary with its din;
I tread the old accustomed way
And mem'ry like a ghost creeps in.
Here by my path the violets blue
Keeping whispering wierdly: "Are you true?"
And in the lane, a snowy rain
Of blossoms bloom again.

Sleep well, though we must dwell apart,
There is a death more sad than this;
To lose amid self's throng the heart
That coldly wonders that we miss,
Love scarce on -lives earth's trying cold,
Its surest end is this to hold
Thoughts from the din, of doubt and sin
That kills the heart within.

And so death is a friend, for we
Hold tender mem'ries of the past,
I living, you by some far sea
Pray for the love renewed at last.
I know beneath the coffin lid,
You'll keep the tryst my heart has hid.
Sleep free from fret, *I'll* not forget
While blooms a violet.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

BULL'S BLUFF.

How the Gallant Baker Lost the Day and His Life.

[R. A. Shotwel, Confederate, in Phila. Times.]

Col. Eppa Hunton, of the Eighth Virginia, having deployed his men along a little ridge, advanced and engaged the Federals a few minutes after 1 P. M. Sharp musketry firing ensued and continued the next two hours. Here was the fatal mistake of the day on the Federal side. In the long range duello the Confederates had all the advantage. So thin was their line that nearly every man could have the shelter of a tree or stump; whereas their own shots could hardly miss the dense line of blue coats. The Virginians and Mississippians being accustomed to the rifle, most of them old hunters rarely missed their man. Climbing into the tops of trees, creeping through the tall grass, or concealed in the gullies, they plied there weapons with murderous havoc, especially among the Federal officers. It was very poor management to allow this to go on. Had Baker ordered a couple of regiments to sweep the woods he would have cleared his path of all these death stinging hornets and marched into Leesburg. The Federal position at this time was upon the plateau of the bluff, some six hundred yards in front of the river, where their was a cleared field of ten or twelve acres, with a shallow ravine or hollow, running through the middle of it. The artillery was planted to sweep this clearing in front, while the flanks were measurably protected by a series of steep little hills and rocky ravines, all overgrown with scrubby stunted pines.

By 4 P. M. the last of the Federal troops had crossed and were drawn up in horse-shoe shape, with the point of the shoe fronting the ten-acre cleared lot, six hundred yards from the river bluff. But the loss in officers had greatly crippled the effectiveness of the force. Lieutenant Colonel Wistar, of the First California, had been killed, and his regiment much shattered. Furthermore, the Confederates had been reinforced by the remainder of the Seventeenth Mississippi, perhaps six hundred muskets, and the Eighteenth Mississippi was within one mile, advancing rapidly. *Per contra*, the Virginia regiment had exhausted its ammunition, and no one knew where the wagon trains could be found; war was a new business at that date. Men could be seen crawling about, searching the boxes of the dead or borrowing cartridges of their comrades—to get one more shot. Colonel Hunton dispatched his adjutant to say to General Evans: "My powder is out; what shall I do?" "Fix bayonets and run em into the river!" quoth "Old Shanks" (his regular army *soubriquet*), who had just taken a liquid reinforcement, equivalent to ten thousand men. It was time for some decisive measure, for Colonel Baker had ordered his right wing to advance and flank! the little ridge whence came the rebel bullets.

Fortunately for the confederates, at the moment this movement began, there was heard the pattering footsteps and jingling canteens of the Eighteenth Mississippi, double quicking through the brush; then a wild, terror striking yell; then the simultaneous crash of 1,100 muskets, each hurling its leaden contents along the Federal left and centre! The effect was electric. The roar of this sudden, blinding, raking volley was like the crack of doom to the already demoralized Federals, most of whom were under fire for the first time! A strange report ran along the lines that General Joe Johnston with 10,000 fresh men, had just arrived. Colonel Baker, himself, remarked to an aide that he had seen Johnston, mounted on a white horse, riding in advance of his troops, beckoning with his hand for them to advance. Baker, Colonel Cogswell, Major Harvey and others were at the time working the battery, which had been deserted by all save one or two officers—it being plainly exposed to the deadly fire of the concealed sharp-shooters. The rifled 6-pounder could not be used. Seeing that the crisis was come—the Confederates assuming the offensive and closing upon him from three sides, with the river at his back—General Baker, whose only fault was inexperience, turned to the bayonet as the last feeble hope. Calling to the nearest battalions, appealing to their State pride, he begged, ordered, entreated them to advance, to charge! His voice ringing above the murderous crack of the rifle, could be heard even in the Confederate ranks, urging, imploring his men to charge and save the day and themselves. Thus incited they began to move, but in that weak, wavering irresolution—a sure precursor of failure. Baker galloped to lead them, but was instantly dismounted, the volley which slew his superb steed wounding him also. But without pausing he gallantly rushed forward and was at the head of his men—the place for a brave General to die, if fall he must—when a beardless youth emptied five barrels of his revolver into him at twenty paces. Four of the balls took effect, the first passing through his brain.

The Berkshire Child-Poets.

[Springfield Republican.]

We publish this morning a spring song by Elaine Goodale, the little Berkshire girl who is a poet at an age when girls are apt to have few ideas beyond dolls. These verses were written two years ago, when she was but eleven years old, and, though the theme is so trite and many of the lines are repetitions, there is yet such a sense of music, such quaint felicity of fancy, and such real feeling, as quite relieve us from the necessity of at all considering the age of the writer in order to enjoy the poem. We have trustworthy assurance that the two children, Elaine and her younger sister Dora, are not being injured by their exceptionally intellectual pursuits. Their home is peculiary isolated, upon one of the loneliest Berkshire mountain-tops—the name "Sky Farm" is of their giving—and their life, guarded from sensation and from injudicious praise, is described by those who have witnessed it as most sweet, simple and wholesome; their literary work not a morbid development, but healthful and natural. We may perhaps safely accept the assurance that in this instance precocity lacks its usual mischievous character; and yet think of beginning in literature at five and seven years of age! For so long ago their experience in authorship commenced. "Sky Farm Life," is the title of a montly paper of 24 quarto pages, which for six years past the two girls have written and read for the benefit of the family. It was their own notion, and remains their recreation. Nothing is suggested by their parents, and what they write is usually unseen and unheard until the reading on the first of every month. In those verses which have been transcribed for the press we are told that no changes have been made, except occasionally in punctuation; otherwise they appear always as they leave the writers' hands. We have taken the liberty to use this personal information both as a matter of justice to the children and for the relief of those who have feared that their rare and charming gifts were unduly stimulated to hurtful exercise. Now for the poem on

SPRING.

Hark! the breezes tremble
With the sights of April—
See her sweeping northward,
Spring! our Spring!
Lingering, still we love her,
Still we smile and beckon
As we hear the rustling
Of her wing.

Nearer, nearer, nearer!
Dearer, dearer, dearer!
Flying ever onward
Comes the Spring.
What tho' cloud-vails sometimes
Dim her eyes of azure?
Ah, the rarest pleasure
Tears may bring!

Flowers mark her pathway,
Violet's dewy blueness,
Blooming sweet and lowly
Heralds Spring.
Dear arbutus, fairest,
Rosiest and rarest,
In the shaded woodlands
Doth she fling.

Green the grass is growing,
Babbling brooks are flowing,
Birds their clearest chanting
For the Spring.
Ah, we too forgive her!
Ah, we too embrace her!
In our thrill of transport—
We, too, sing.

SKY FARM, April, 1876. ELAINE GOODALE.

SAVAGE TROPHIES.

Some of the Methods of Indicating Victory.

Herbert Spencer, in an article in the *Fortnightly Review*, says:

The evidence that bodily mutilation of the living has been a sequence of trophy-taking from the dead is at once abundant and varied. As the taking of the trophy implies victory carried even to the death, the derived practice of cutting off a part from the living prisoner comes to imply subjugation; and eventually the voluntary surrender of such a part expresses submission, and becomes a propitiatory ceremony because it does this. Hands are cut off from dead enemies; and, answering to this, besides some identical mutilations of criminals, we have the cutting-off of fingers or portions of fingers, to pacify living chiefs, deceased persons, and gods. Noses are among the trophies taken from slain foes; and we have loss of noses inflicted on prisoners, on slaves, on transgressors of certain kinds. Ears are brought back from the battle-field; and occasionally they are cut off from prisoners, criminals, or slaves; while there are peoples among whom pierced ears mark the servant or the subject. Jaws and teeth, too, are trophies; and teeth, in some cases knocked out in propitiation of a dead chief, are in various other cases knocked out by a priest as a quasi-religious ceremony. Most prevalent and complete is the evidence furnished by mutilation of the hair. Scalps are taken from killed enemies, and sometimes their hair is used to decorate a victor's dress; and then come various sequences. Here the enslaved have their heads cropped; here scalp-locks are worn subject to a chief's ownership, and these are demanded in sign of submission; while, elsewhere, men are shorn of their beards to ornament the robe of a superior, unshorn hair being thus rendered a mark of rank. Among numerous peoples hair is sacrificed to propitiate the ghosts of relatives; whole tribes cut it on the deaths of their chiefs or kings; it is yielded up to express subjection to deities; occasionally it is offered to a living superior in token of respect; and this complimentary offering is extended to others. Similarely with genital mutilations, there is a like taking of parts from slain enemies and from living prisoners; and there is a presentation of them to kings and to gods. Nor is it otherwise with mutilation of another class. Self-breeding, initiated partly, perhaps, by cannibalism, but more extensively by the mutual giving of blood in pledge of loyalty, enters into several ceremonies expressing subordination; we find it occurring in propitiation of ghosts and of gods and occasionall as a compliment to living persons. Naturally it is the same with the resulting marks. Originally indefinite in form and place, but rendered definite by customs, and at length often decorative, these healed wounds, at first entailed only on relatives of deceased persons then on all the followers of a man who was much feared while alive, so became marks expressive of subjection to a dead ruler, and eventually to a god thus growing into tribal and national marks.

A Dower and a Prince.

A Washington letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, after mentioning that Mr. Hayes will attend the wedding of Miss Herron, daughter of President Hayes' former law partner, which is to take place in a few days, says:

Miss Herron is to marry Mr. Parsons, of Columbus. This gentleman is a brother of Miss May Parsons, who a few years ago married the Prince de Lynar, one of Kaiser William's household. Since her marriage the Princess has been cut off from all intercourse with her parents and relatives. When the marriage took place in Columbus the Prince demanded that his wife should be dowered with a hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Parsons demurred, as he was not anxious for the match, but Mrs. Parsons, who had traveled in Europe with her daughter, and courted the alliance, offered to give one-half the sum if her husband would give the other half. When this requisite preliminary was agreed to, the marriage, which was a quiet one, took place, and although the mother has been in Europe since the marriage, yet court etiquette has prevented her being received by her daughter. Unless the girl is thoroughly worldly, or has cause to be ashamed of her parents, she may feel that all of happiness does not live in the title of Princess."

COMMERCIAL travelers and others subjected to sudden changes and exposure, should be provided with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the best and quickest remedy in the world for the relief and cure of colds.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Extraordinary Development of Quartz Mining.

In the High Tide of Anticipation and Speculation.

The Greatest Snow Storm Ever Seen in the Hills.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

DEADWOOD, DAKOTA, March 29, 1878.—In my last I gave you a detailed account of the quartz mills in operation and a list of the principal mines that had been sold for big figures. Since then the travel has been coming in so fast, capital from all quarters has been pouring in so rapidly, that your correspondent can hardly keep track of the investments and improvements, but will endeavor to educate your readers on the principal and most gigantic investments.

LARGEST MILL IN THE HILLS.

The new mill building in process of construction for the Homestake (California) Company is now nearly completed and ready for the batteries and other machinery, the greater portion of which is now here. When finished, this will be by far the largest in the "Hills," and fully equal in power and number of stamps to the largest one in the world, the famed Comstock, of which it is the exact model. The building is 100 by 125 feet and two stories high, and, with the 80-stamp machinery, will have cost one hundred thousand dollars. Its capacity per twenty-four hours is 180 tons quartz. The quartz of the Homestake mine is said to average about fourteen dollars per ton. It will be readily seen by this that a day's crushing would amount to $2,240, and a year of such work would produce $1,000,000. The mine, by the present and numerous deep openings, seems practically inexhaustible for years. And still this is but one mine out of one hundred paying mines in the "Black Hills." As further showing the rapid strides already made here by the mining interests, I may state that

THE HILDEN TREASURE MINE,

opened but little more than a year ago, and upon which over $100,000 has been taken from the mine and expended for machinery, material and labor, has declared thus far $114,000 in dividends upon its capital stock of $270,000, owned by nine men.

Since my last letter the "Rattler" and "Chief of the Hills" mines have been sold to California capitalists for $45,000; the "Anchor" to Chicago parties for $40,000; the "Homestake No. 2" to San Francisco capitalists for $150,000, not mentioning several smaller sales. The great "Father De Smett" mine is now having erected three 60-stamp mills for the reduction of its ore. The price of crushing by custom mills bring only $3 50 to $4 00 per ton. The mills now coming in, added to those already here, will number 520 and aggregate 1,040 stamps.

PREDICTIONS MORE THAN REALIZED.

In the spring of 1876 I laid before your readers, through the columns of your excellent paper, the facts that we had a rich mining country in the Hills. I was looked upon as an adventurer by some and even attacked by your contemporary, the *Chronicle*, as little better than a fraud. Should the editor of that paper visit our country now, he would possibly give me at least foresight for my predictions, and if your people had taken the interest they did in the oil regions, they would not regret it now. The reader will pardon this diversion.

The speculative interest now evinced by capitalists of the Pacific coast in "Black Hills" quartz mining truly portends the advent of

LIVELY TIMES DURING THE COMING SUMMER.

With the already influx of emigration, society correspondingly improves. Nearly every coach brings in some family to take up their residence here, and render happy and less reckless of habits the sturdy father heretofore separated from them and surrounded only by the rougher temptations of a frontier life. Home influence, with your little ones prattling on your knee and syllabling your name, softens the natural recklessness that one acquires in a field like this. Already this improvement is noticeable in our public gatherings, on the street, before the divine sanctuary, and in the festivities of the dancing hall. At our last social hop, under the auspices of a Terpsichorean club, over sixty ladies were in attendance and at St. Patrick's ball over one hundred illuminated the occasion by their presence. In speaking of society matters and remembering the *furore* occasioned by the extraordinary birth of triplets by a San Francisco mother, I may consistently place Deadwood to the front by recording the fact that a negress, resident here some time since, also gave birth to three children at one confinment. The three little shades of humanity have gone to meet "John Brown's body," being too frail to weather the storm of life, notwithstanding the dark and gloomy fact, the prestige of extraordinary philoprogenitiveness is not impaired, and we "call" the Golden City mother on "threes."

THE GREAT SNOW STORM.

No faithful chronicler of events can well afford to omit mention of the great snow storm which has recently been experienced by our people. Though by it the erroneous impression may go forth that the climate here is much more vigorous than that of other portions of our country lying at a corresponding latitude and longitude, the storm and immense fall of snow, in the short space of time is so remarkable in character that it almost amounts to a phenomena, and we doubt if even a decade of years after this will record anything closely approaching it in its peculiar characteristics. Its like is certainly beyond the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" and earliest pioneers of the Hills, and the event may thus be fairly placed in the history of experience, which never occur but once in a lifetime. After eleven weeks of continuous sunshine and pleasant weather, with dusty roads and with every part of these timbered hills swarming with an army of prospectors, walking and working as conveniently as though it had been in midsummer, on the 8th of March a heavy and blinding sheet of snow suddenly commenced to fall. At first it was thought to be only a local storm, confined to a narrow belt of country, and our jolly hearted citizens accepted the coming of the "beautiful snow" as a delightful relief from the almost monotonous succession of cloudless skies and summer days out of season, but as the hours wore on into days, with no cessation, even for a moment of the fast falling, blending, drifting snow, the spirit of concern succeeded that of pleasurable anticipation, and a general alarm began to manifest itself through Deadwood, the 8th, the 9th and 10th, and still the snow came down in one vast ponderous sheet. Streets were filled beyond passage. Stage routes were hopelessly blockaded against the incoming mail, the telegraph wires refused to answer the magnetic touch or carry the tidings of our misfortunes abroad; houses were buried from sight beneath the fast accumulating snow, and roofs and rafters began to crash and creak and tumble in beneath the heavy burden. Housetops were black with anxious people working like they were possessed to defeat an impending calamity, and still the snow came down slowly, surely and incessantly, as if intent to engulf the town in an impenetrable gloom of white—a winding sheet—a whited sepulchre, as it were, to town and gulch and people. Anxious thought had taken place of cheer, jest and banter, and those who had started on journeys prior to the storm were thought and spoken of with concern. Many were known to be out in the unsettled portions of the Hills with scanty provisions and inadequate clothing, either prospecting or *en route* to recently discovered camps, and well grounded fears were entertained by their friends.

THE FIRST LULL IN THE STORM

was on the morning of the 12th, when the blessed sun came out and set mid air glistening with the dainty flakes of still falling snow. Full five feet of snow had fallen on a level, while in the gulches and canyons in many places the drifts were twenty, thirty and forty feet deep, making the roads impassable, shutting down most of the mills for want of ore, cutting off all communication between Central, Gayville, Lead City and Crook, only a few miles away, and leaving all kinds of business entirely suspended. Some thirty buildings fell, but strange as it may appear, no casualties fatal to human life occurred, though many narrow escapes from death beneath the falling timbers were reported. One large tenement house occupied by its owner, Pat. McHugh, the actors and actresses of the "Belle Union" Theatre, fell on the morning of the 10th, the occupants barely escaping the falling ruins. Many trifling and some laughable incidents could be related had we space to devote to the recital.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

One is worthy of serious mention: A miner on his way from Central to Lead City fell into a shaft drifted over with snow fifty feet and landed in water ten feet deep; the shaft being timbered he succeeded in clambering up the sides until out of water, and in a freezing condition waited patiently for rescue. After several hours, attention was directed to the shaft by the barking of the unfortunate man's faithful dog, who watched at the scene of the accident until help came and his master was saved. The storm was unprecedented and the escape from death and starvation, in a great many instances, almost miraculous. Great fears were entertained that Deadwood would be washed away, but the danger is past now and the "beautiful snow" has almost disappeared. We trust that it will not visit us again so plentifully.

Since the storm I have been down to Hat Creek on the Cheyenne stage route, some portions of which was not visited at all. At Jenny's Stockade (sixty miles from here) they had no snow. Does it not seem strange that this part of the Hills was not visited by the Storm King? Yet such was the case.

NEW CITIES AND ROADS.

In a future letter I will give you a descriptive account of Spearfish City and valley, also of the magnificent scenery between here and Hat Creek (one hundred and twenty miles away), also of Rapid City, Crook City, Spring Valley and a full account of our placer interests. The Sidney and Cheyenne daily coaches are bringing in about sixteen passengers per day, and our Chicago mail and exchanges ahead of schedule time. These roads are in excellent condition, while the passengers on the Bismark (tri-weekly) complain bitterly of hardships and "gumbo" (thick, tough mud) which they have to walk through a distance of seventy-five miles, where the storm visited that route. Mr. Lancaster, a mill man of this place, and D. F. Bambo of Yankton, D. T., were my informants, having to walk through this mud all night; suffering a great deal. T. H. R.

MURDER AS ENTERTAINMENT.

One Woman Shot Dead by Another During a Theatrical Performance.

A terrible tragedy occurred on Friday evening at the Opera House in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, during one of those sensational and reckless exhibitions introduced on the stage by Frank Rayne and his wife, Miss Clara Butler. In this instance the holder of the rifle was a woman, and she instantly killed another woman who was holding the apple aimed at on her head. On Monday last a variety company hailing from the Mozart Garden, in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., commenced an engagement at the Pawtucket Opera House, their performance being of an ordinary character, except the feats in rifle shooting by Mrs. Jennie Fowler, whose stage name is Miss Jennie Franklin. She usually began by firing at a target and at various objects, closing that part of her performance by shooting at an apple placed on the head of another member of the company, known as Mlle. Volante, who also appeared as a trapeze performer.

In order to intensify the sensational character of this act Miss Franklin, instead of taking direct aim at the apple on Mlle. Volante's head, faced in an opposite direction and obtained her range by means of a small mirror placed at

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 6, 1878.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

First class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

The Conventions on Tuesday at Lafayette Hall and the Old City Hall were lively gatherings. The representation from all the districts was very nearly complete, only six or eight districts being unrepresented in the Conventions. There was no "set-up," in the language of the Radical gatherings, but a spirited contest for all the nominations by the delegates, with the exception of a few offices on which there was no division. The ticket nominated by the two Conventions is as follows:

Congress—XXXIId District—J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

Sheriff—H. B. LONG, Allegheny city.

Treasurer—N. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

Controller—JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny city.

Clerk of the Courts—ROBT. W. LYON, of Pittsburgh.

Recorder—C. L. STRAUB, of Pittsburgh.

Register—JAMES MCLAIN, of Pittsburgh.

Commissioners—WILLIAM MAGEE, Ohio township, and JOSEPH STOKELY, of Pittsburgh.

Director of the Poor—J. MURRAY CARPENTER, of Plum township.

No nomination was made for Congress in the XXIIId District, and the delegates will be called together again for that purpose.

Resolutions were adopted in Convention No. 1, which fairly represent the views of the Democracy on questions of Federal and State politics.

The candidates we believe will be acceptable to the party in the county. We have no space to refer to them in detail this week, but the long canvass ahead will afford ample opportunity to discuss their merits. Mr. DUFF, heading the ticket as candidate for Congress, is well known as a lawyer of ability and sagacity, and a Democrat of tried integrity. He has personal popularity and great energy to aid him in the canvass. We judge he will have as competitors RUSSELL ERRETT and DAVID KIRK, and look to see him lead them both when the ballots are counted.

THURMAN'S TRIUMPH.

There is scarcely a doubt but THURMAN'S funding bill, designed to secure the government advances to the Pacific Railroads, will become a law, unless Mr. HAYES interferes with his veto, and takes that way to pay JAY GOULD back the $25,000 advanced during the campaign of 1876. The bill passed the Senate on Tuesday by yeas 40, nays 19. Of the affirmative vote 26 were Democrats and 11 Republicans, and in the negative there were 17 Republicans and 6 Democrats. The House Committee on Railroads has already approved the bill and there is no doubt but it will go through that branch by as large a comparative majority as it secured in the Senate.

BLAINE'S position on this bill illustrates the crookedness of his course in Congress. At first he professed to be for it, but afterwards made his vote conditional on the adoption of an amendment he proposed, which relinquished to the railroad companies the power over the roads reserved by Congress in chartering them. The reader will see at a glance how the adoption of this amendment would have made the Pacific Railroad monopoly never-ending and omnipotent. "For years," said Senator THURMAN, "the roads had sought this surrender, but this was the first time, such a proposition had been made by a Senator or a Representative in Congress. If the roads could obtain this surrender, they would give much more than the sum named in the amendment. The reservation was put in the bill to retain for the Government the control over contracts with these corporations. Sooner than see it abandoned, he (THURMAN) would see the bill sunk to the depth of the sea." These were words with the bark and bite both to them. The vote on the BLAINE amendment showed in its greatest strength GOULD'S power in the Senate. It was really the decisive vote, and stood ayes 23, nays 25, JONES of Florida, ROLLINS of New Hampshire, VOORHEES of Indiana, and PLUMB of Kansas, who voted for it, afterwards voting for the bill, when they saw no hope of its mutilation or defeat. The *Gazette* special narrates the incidents of the vote as follows:

When the vote on the Blaine amendment was announced, showing its defeat by a decisive majority, there was a general collapse of the opposition, and all antagonistic amendments were withdrawn, as further contest was useless. Aside from the justice of the measure, the notorious manner by which influences were brought to bear through the agents of these great corporations undoubtedly largely prejudiced their case. It was a subject of common remark that many Senators were suddenly much interested in the quotations of this stock, and it is said that Gould had a large number of "puts" out, which will, it is feared, now show a balance on the wrong side. Had they been successful in the passage of the Blaine amendment, it is claimed that Gould would have realized six millions on his stock, and those holding "puts" would have made at least three thousand dollars on every hundred shares placed to their credit by Gould, as he announced his determination to put the stock at par the moment the bill became a law.

GOULD, with six millions dependent on the vote, was too much for BLAINE'S virtue. But the stock did not go to par and somebody got hurt, most likely the ex-Speaker, who peddled his rulings in the other House to purchasing corporations.

The country will rejoice at the passage of this bill, and it will draw attention to the sagacity, power and integrity of Judge THURMAN as a far-seeing statesman. Judge EDMUNDS of Vermont, is also entitled to high honor for his able support of the measure. It is the first real admonition these great corporations have had that they must keep their contracts with the United States. Those contracts are altogether too favorable to the companies as against the Government, and the least that prudent corporations could do would be to keep them to the letter, lest a worse thing happen to them. What the companies have thus far had from the Government was set forth by Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, in the annexed clear and forcible way, in a speech made in support of the THURMAN bill last week:

First—We have given to them, as estimated at different times by the General Land Office, from twenty million to thirty million acres of public lands, not wholly of much present value, but with abundant coal fields of priceless value, exceeding even the inexhaustible anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, and affording a cheap and marketable product as well as a supreme element in the cheap operation of the road.

Second—We aided by lending the companies our 6 per cent. bonds for thirty years to the amount of $27,602,192, secured at the outset by a first mortgage, and these bonds now bring on the market over 118 per cent. premium. We gave or security not took theirs to cover an exactly equal amount.

Third—We consented to change the place of our mortgage security from the first place to that of a subordinate, and gave to the companies the privilege of issuing an equal amount with a prior lien.

Fourth—The whole of their charges for services in carrying the mails and other transportation accounts by the act of 1862 were to be at once applied on their indebtedness, but by the act of 1864 only one-half was to be so applied.

Fifth—In the first act all coal mines were reserved to the United States, but in the last they were wholly surrendered to the railroads.

Sixth—We have thus far paid the accruing interest on the second mortgage bonds (less the amount reimbursed) to the extent of $24,343,812 36. We must continue the payment of interest as it falls due for twenty years longer, or a further sum of $66,110,630 40. Nothing of this will be due, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, until the principal is due. Simple interest upon these payments at 6 per cent. will amount to nearly or quite $70,000,000. If this also is not a debt when we are paying 6 per cent. upon a loan of millions, then it is a gratuity largely in excess of the original bonds, and one of those things never dreamed of in the philosophy of Congress.

The account stated as between merchant and merchant or between man and man would show that besides lands, besides coal mines, besides credits, up to the year 1900, we shall have aided these companies, as already indicated, to the extent of not less than $217,516,624 76.

These figures and statements merit careful study, by all who desire to grasp the whole question. In return for its extraordinary bounties the Government now demands, in Judge THURMAN'S bill, that out of the earnings of the companies it shall provide a guarantee in the shape of a sinking fund, to be kept under the control of the Treasury Department, for the payment of the interest as it accrues and of the principal when it accrues of the money subsidy only. That is all.

THERE was what is called a field day in the House on Tuesday, over the election of doorkeeper. The Democratic caucus nominated Colonel FIELD of Georgia, and BEN BUTLER antagonized this with the nomination of General JAMES SHIELDS. Of course, BENJAMIN and the Republican leaders shed a great many crocodile tears over the hero of two wars, and overflowed with eloquence at an ex-Confederate being preferred. It was all sham, of course. Some years ago, in reconstruction times, General SHIELDS was elected to Congress from Missouri as a Democrat, by a majority of over 3,000; there was no doubt of the honesty of his election, or of his "loyalty" and capacity, but the Republicans had no use for General SHIELDS then, so they slammed the doors of the House in his face and seated a carpet bagger. For the thirteen years that have elapsed since the war closed, they have had the disposition of some 80,000 Federal offices, but General SHIELDS was never thought of. The Democrats of the House have one petty, insignificant office in their gift, and instantly the whole pack of Radical Congressmen set up a yelp for that place for General SHIELDS. They have seen GRANT and HAYES appoint ex-Confederates to important offices without a thought of the old General. That was all right, of course. We would like to see General SHIELDS well provided for, but the sympathy of BUTLER, FRY, CONGER and other malignants is too thin, and will deceive no one. Notwithstanding BUTLER'S bluster, FIELD was elected, the Democratic members understanding well the motives of Republicans.

BUTLER'S BRICKS.

BUTLER'S brick, aimed at the Democratic party, over the unwilling shoulders of General SHIELDS, was not a success. It brought forward BEN prominently and may doubtless make him Irish-Democratic votes in the district of Massachusetts where he proposes to run as an independent candidate for Congress next fall; but there it will end. Everybody ontside of BEN'S prospective constituency, will see the whole thing was a sham. If an honest desire existed to do General SHIELDS a service, unmixed with a humiliating intrigue to make his name do partizan service for his life-long political opponents, why was it not attempted long ago, with all offices in the Government under Republican control? Oh no; there were too many ringsters to provide for. The *Leader* of last evening takes a very sensible view of the question, on these comments on the debate:

It is as THE POST well says, the Republican party for thirteen years had eighty thousand offices within their gift, but never once thought of giving General Shields one of them. It is not until he can be brought forward to worry the Democrats by making them seem to prefer a Confederate to a Union soldier that the Republicans ever took the least interest in him. Cool reflection will compel people to see, moreover, that General Shields, sixty seven years old, asking for no office, but only for a "complete disability" pension, is not the man to undertake the active and onerous duties of doorkeeper of the House. He would be a mere figurehead there. Reflection will suggest too that the Democrats having tacitly arranged among themselves to give the two positions of doorkeeper and postmaster of the House (and these two alone) to the Southern members of the party, are bound in honor to let the Southern men name the successor to Polk, and could not be expected to alter their arrangement to please as rabid a member of the opposite party as Benjamin F Butler. Finally, it will have to be conceded, that in voting Shields on the retired list of the army, against the protest of Gen. Butler, the Democrats at once exposed the insincerity of that gentleman, and neatly extricated themselves from the dilemma in which he had placed them. By this, General Shields, instead of being promoted from a pension of thirty dollars a month to a doorkeepership worth two hundred dollars a month, but liable to be wrested from him in a year or two, is promoted to a *life* position of the highest honor, worth at least $500 a month. It is very certain Gen. Shields will not complain of the upshot of the debate.

We believe placing General SHIELDS on the retired list as a Brigadier-General, will give him $5,000 a year. It is an act of justice and a proper recognition of the brave old General's services in the Mexican war and rebellion. JAMES SHIELDS is a typical Irishman, of the class poets and novelists delight in; he has had large experience in the world of politics, social life and adventure; he is eloquent in speech, with a tongue tipped with the poetry and—shall we say it—the blarney indigenous to the green isle; he is loyal to his native land and adopted home, true in politics and friendships; in war he knows not the quality of fear, and daring courage is the natural force of his pulse-beats. It it had not been for the long friendly feeling between SHIELDS and BUTLER, SHIELDS would have repudiated BEN'S move with a fiery telegram. That's where old BEN "had" the hero of Cero Gordo and Winchester. He couldn't go back on a friend. BUTLER could try and use him.

ALL accounts agree that Mr. HAYES was terribly snubbed at ROACH'S ship launch at Chester. The Philadelphia *North American* says it was really "painful." After all, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAM'S brand of "fraud first triumphant in American history," sticks. A correspondent writes:

On the way from Washington the President's car was deserted. The little circle of prominent and distinguished men which usually surrounds a President was absent. None sought his company. Senators, representatives and notable politicians were on the train by scores, but he was left to the company of Rogers and his Cabinet. At Chester he received every mark of respect from the corporation, but the people had nothing to say. On his way down the street in his four-horse barouche he bowed right and left to silent throngs, and in the yard, when a few cheers forced a passage for him to pass from place to place, people looked on in silence without a cheer.

THE Democratic Legislative Convention for the Sixth (South Side) district on Tuesday nominated THOMPSON MCCABE and HERMAN HANDEL for Representatives in the Legislature. They are both good selections, and we have an idea will make a successful canvass. In the Second city district, JOHN O'NEILL was nominated by the Democratic Convention some days ago. This is a strong Democratic district. Mr. O'NEILL is a man of conceded integrity.

CHAIRMAN MCCLELLAND has secured the Pittsburgh Opera House for the sessions of the Democratic State Convention. It is one of the most commodious and pleasant halls in the Union; and well adapted for Convention purposes. There will be abundance of room for spectators, and at the same time the delegates can be isolated and protected from the intrusion of crowds.

THE Democratic Convention in Westmoreland county to elect delegates to Democratic State Convention, met yesterday at Greensburg. H. P. LAIRD was elected senatorial, and Colonel ISRAEL PAINTER, Dr. L. H. DONNELLY and JOHN GUFFEY representative delegates. They are all warm supporters of Mr. HOPKINS' nomination.

ALL modesty and distrust in one's capacity is not dead. BERGH, the New York humanitarian, on the dumb brute question, declines to accept the written offer of an eminent physician to inoculate him with the saliva of a rabid dog for the purpose of deciding the hydrophobia controversy now raging in the faculty.

IF any man imagines the Democrats of this county think of being defeated next November he should have attended one of the Conventions Tuesday and estimated the vigor and earnestness of the struggle for nomination by candidates. It could not have been more intense if they were certain of five thousand dollars.

MACKEY takes a turn through the U. S. Senate and interviews the Solons; he expresses regret that he had *not* made the more intimate acquaintance of BLAINE prior to the Cincinnati Convention. In that event, the country would have been saved a HAYES and ROBERT a trifling outlay to secure Florida.

AMERICAN newspaper publishers will take some interest in the accounts of the big Paris paper, *Le Figaro*, for 1877, which have just been published. The receipts of the paper for the year were $920,820.80, and the expenses $667,173.16, the net profit, after making a deduction for unexpired subscriptions, being $248,384.39. Of the receipts—as American publishers will be surprised to learn—less than an eighth came from advertisements, the items being as follows: Subscriptions, $385,277.69; sales, $402,709 08; advertisements and notices (net), $115,406.29. The circulation was 72,000 copies a day, exclusive of "campaign supplements."

ACCORDING to the official maps filed with the text of the treaty of San Stefano, the cessions to be made by Turkey from her European possessions are as follows: To Montenegro, fifty-eight square leagues, with a population of 45,000, including 15,000 Mussulmans. To Servia, 164 square leagues, with 216,000 inhabitants (92,000 Mussulmans). To Bulgaria, 2,562 square leagues, with 3,822,600 inhabitants, of whom 1,430,000 are Mohammedans. Including the Dobrudscha, Turkey was thus asked to give up a territory of 2,938 square leagues, with a population of 4,457,000 souls, leaving her in Europe only 3,858,600 subjects.

THE Earl of Leitrim, who was shot the other day by some of his exasperated tenants, was one of the largest land-holders in Ireland. He owned 56,184 acres in Donegal, 18,203 in Galway, 53 in Kildara (property on which he was murdered) and 21,179 in Leitrim, making in all 95,619 acres. Of the two Irish dukes, Fitz-Gerald, Duke of Leinster, owns 70,462 acres in Kildare and 1,119 in Meath, and Hamilton, Duke of Abercorn, 51,860 in Donegal and 15,919 in Tyrone.

THE Chicago *Times* says that two agents of the British Government are engaged in buying horses at St. Louis, Cincinnati, and in Kentucky, as well as in Illinois. The horses bought are such as would be picked out for cavalry use. In Chicago alone the agents have already gathered about five hundred, and it is understood that they contemplate a total purchase of about twenty thousand.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITI

THE Bellefonte *Watchman* states, probably with authority, that Congressman Mackey, of that district, will be a candidate for a third term.

A M'CLELLAN and Hampton Club for the campaign of 1880 has been organized in Upper Uwclian township, Chester county. This is the pioneer Presidential club.

MR. EDWARD BLANCHARD, member of the Republican State committee for Centre county, has abandoned the advocacy of Hoyt for Governor and is running Armstrong.

THE delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Cumberland county are Joseph H. Bosler, senatorial, and Robert A. Bucker and S. C. Wagoner, representative. No instructions.

AT the Democratic Delegate Convention of Delaware county held at Media, William P. Ladomus was chosen senatorial and William Worrall and John Ryan representative delegates to the State Convention.

THE Democratic Committee of York County on Monday, selected John Blackford Senatorial delegate, and Dr. John Ahl, William Atthoff, George Daron and Andrew Ross, representative delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support Col. Levi Maish for Governor.

THE Democracy of York county have done an act of credit to themselves and of justice to their brethren of the whole State in denouncing and reprimanding their Senator, Bussey, for his faithlessness in voting for the Bank Commissioner bill devised by Hartranft and other Republican ring managers to pension one of their lame ducks on the State Treasury.

THE York county Democracy present Levi Maish, their representative in Congress, to the State Democracy for the nomination of Governor, asking it for him not only because of his merit, but because York county so seldom asks any State office for one of her Democrats, and therefore thinks she has an especial claim to be heard when she does speak in their behalf.

THE Nationals of Clinton county held their convention on Friday. Strausbury Heller, of Renovo, was elected delegate to the State convention and instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of S. R. Mason, of Mercer, for governor; T. V. Powderly, of Scranton, for lieutenant governor; F. P. Dewees for judge of the Supreme Court; for secretary of internal affairs, S. Woods Caldwell, of Clinton county.

THE Erie Democratic County Committee met yesterday afternoon. The following delegates to the State Convention were elected: Senatorial, Hon. W. L. Scott, Erie; representative delegates, W. W. Lyle, Erie; R. H. Arbuckle, East Mill Creek; D. W. Hutchinson, Girard; Gerritt Smith, Union City. The delegates were not instructed. The committee adopted a resolution favoring the greenback as the only proper paper-circulating medium.

A SCRANTON dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times* says: "Luzerne will be a unit for Hoyt in the coming convention at Harrisburg, and the Democratic delegation from this county, after voting for Wright on the first ballot, will stand solid for Dill. Hopkins is scarcely ever spoken of among the Democrats of this section. Armstrong is the choice of the Greenback-Labor men. There is a strong feeling among Republicans in favor of Senator Stone, of Warren, for Lieutenant Governor, to offset Dill's popularity in the oil region."

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Butler's Attempt to Make Political Capital Over Shields a Failure.

General Shields to be Placed on the Retired List.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—At the expiration of the morning hour, the Railroad Funding bill came up as unfinished business, and Mr. SARGENT continued his remarks, which were interrupted by an adjournment on Friday.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the credentials of Geo. H. Pendleton, Senator from Ohio.

Mr. MATTHEWS gave notice of a proposed substitute for the bill to repeal the Bankrupt act. Referred.

The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was then considered.

Mr. BLAINE formally offered his amendment to the twelfth section of the bill, striking out the words "reserving the right to alter, amend or repeal," and insert, "but so long as said Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies shall faithfully comply with the provisions of said acts of 1 62 and 1864, and of this act relating to payments to the United States on account of bonds advanced, and of the sinking fund to be established hereby, such companies shall be deemed and taken as sufficient to meet obligations of said companies on account of such bonds prior to maturity thereof."

A debate ensued between Messrs. Blaine, Sargent, Bayard and Thurman and then Mr. Edmunds obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Thurman who said a number of Senators had gone away, some of them not feeling well, and he had said he would not ask a vote on any of the propositions to-day, but would ask the Senate to finish the bill to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session and when the doors were re-opened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the meeting of the House to-day there was a very full attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded, in expectation of exciting scenes on the question of the election of Doorkeeper. Immediately after reading the journal, the Speaker said the first question in order was whether the resolution presented Friday last by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) presented a question of privilege.

The House by viva voce vote manifestly decided it did, but Mr. CONGER thought as the action of the House would establish a precedent it would be better to take a vote by yeas and nays, and they were therefore ordered and resulted as follows: Yeas, 219; nays, 4.

POLITICAL DEBATE ON ELECTION OF DOORKEEPER.

The SPEAKER stated the House having just decided the resolution to be a question of privilege, the resolution was before the House. It is in these words:

Resolved, That the House proceed to the election of a Doorkeeper, and that the true Union maimed soldier, Brigadier General James Shields of Missouri, be chosen to that office.

Mr. CLYMER asked Mr. Butler to allow him to offer a substitute for the resolution and offered the following:

Resolved, That the House proceed to the election of a Doorkeeper.

Mr. BUTLER—Very well. Then I withdraw the proposition. A question was raised whether I had a right to offer the resolution. On that point I desire to submit a letter from General Shields.

Mr. Butler then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter to himself from Gen. Shields, asking him (when the Senate bill increasing his pension to $50 per month should come before the House) to try and make it $100, adding that officers of the Confederate army were on the list, and were on the retired list, and that this kind act would not injure him (Butler) in New England.

Mr. EDEN suggested that if Mr. Butler would offer that amendment to the Senate bill all the Democrats would vote for it.

Mr. BUTLER (scornfully)—Oh, yes! I hold that letter a justification if, when I find an office vacant, instead of making the old veteran of the Mexican war and the rebellion a beggar for independence, I would give him (so far as I was concerned) an office in which he can earn his living and hold an honorable office. The only complaint that I heard was from the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) that General Shields was too good for it; that he was too high and too noble for it. This letter is my warrant for doing it. I do not know that I should not have done it for any other officer in the country, but I am quite certain that I should. Now, here is a Union General, a Mexican General, twice wounded on the glorious road to Mexico, a man without reproach, a man not seeking the office (for if he has a name in this House I have not heard of it), but a man who is now traveling through New England to earn his livelihood by lecturing, and when such a man presents himself to the country asking the poor pittance of one hundred dollars a month (he gets but thirty dollars) and when I see a place where he can get two hundred dollars and earn it honorably and fairly, have I not the right in bringing his name before the House?

Mr. STENGER—Does not the gentleman know that that office will only last for one year, while a pension would be for life?

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me. If he is capable, if somebody does not lie him down by stating him to be eighty-five years of age, when he is but sixty-seven, he will remain for many years. I do not propose to bring him in as a Senator for a single year at any rate, and after that I know that if we get into power we will keep him and give him a pension besides (applause on the Republican side), and I know that the other side will keep him unless the Democratic party do not want the office more than he does. (Applause on the Republican side.)

Mr. REED—Does not the gentleman from Massachusetts think that General Shields would be better suited to fill the position of Postmaster General than that of doorkeeper of the House, and does he not think that, with his influence with this administration, he could succeed in getting him into that office?

Mr. BUTLER—Oh! (ironically) my great influence with this administration! (Laughter.) The gentleman must suppose I have hardly got over the festivities of Saturday.

Mr. EDEN—I did not go to Chester.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not have proper influence with the administration to nominate a Postmaster General. Those who did have nominated as Postmaster General a Confederate General; a very good man, and it seems that that is the desire of the House of Representatives because it is the same sort of man that the other side nominate now for Doorkeeper, so that the President and House of Representatives seem to agree upon this question. I do not now oppose this nomination of General Shields. This is a nomination pending of a gentleman named Field, a good Confederate soldier, who did his duty as he understood it, faithfully and well—who fought well. I happen to know on occasion where he fought well. I have not a word to say against his service for his country as he chose it, but it was not for my country, and therefore I cannot reward that service. I am willing that he shall have all the rights in this country which he forfeited, but I do not think that we should vote for his having the honors until our soldiers, who fought to save their country, have passed away. When that time comes I shall be very glad to vote for such a man.

Mr. EDEN—Did the gentleman make any complaint against the appointment of General Longstreet to an important office by General Grant?

Mr. BUTLER—I made no objection to his appointment and I do not know that there was any one-armed Union soldier who was seeking for the same office at the same time.

Mr. EDEN—Does not that gentleman know that General Shields is not seeking for this office now?

Mr. BUTLER—I thank God he is not, but let me say further about General Longstreet. General Longstreet had repented for more than two months. (Sneering laughter on the Democratic side).

Mr. EDEN—His repentence I suppose consisted in his joining your party. If a Confederate general joins your party he is fit for office, but so long as he remains with the Democratic party he is unfit.

Mr. CLYMER said the immediate business before the House is the election of a Doorkeeper to fulfill responsible duties connected with that office. Our experience in the past has not been fortunate, and we are here to endeavor to repair past misfortunes. The gentleman from Massachusetts would have us select a person of his choosing. I will join him in doing all honor to the man who served in two wars, was a Senator from two States, and who, in every relation of life, has performed his duties faithfully and well. Let us ask the gentleman, who has spoken about a pension to be granted General Shields, whether he knows the fact that, within the last five weeks, while the matter was pending in the Senate Committee, the pension was increased from thirty to fifty dollars on the ground, in proof before the committee, that Shields was not only personally disabled so that he could not earn a livelihood, but he required the services of some one to take care of him? Does he not know that that was the ground on which the pension was increased? Now, I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, that when that bill shall come up I will join with him in granting the request of Gen. Shields to make it $100, and I will go further. I will, if the gentleman will join me, vote for the bill to restore him to his place on the retired list of the army which will give him three thousand dollars a year for life. I will go farther and vote to pay him for the services which he would have rendered in that Congress from which he was turned out, though elected by a majority of thousands by the Republican party headed by General Leman from Massachusetts (Applause on the floor and in the galleries. I wish to say to the gentleman that I fear the Greeks bearing gifts (laughter), and I do not propose, as a member of the majority, that he shall dictate who shall be an officer. When in the past history of the gentleman has he honored a soldier when that soldier was a Democrat? Did not you and those who followed you drag McClellan into disgrace and shame from the army? Did not you cast Hancock into exile? When all along the whole line of glorious men who suffered for the Union cause, have you ever honored them if they were Democrats? Never in all your history, and never would you, if you did not conceive that at this hour you could drive a wedge into the Democratic party and rend it in pieces. We are neither to be controlled nor frightened, and when the gentleman appeals to me and to others from Pennsylvania, I tell him that the red flag which he attempts to flaunt in our eyes has no horror for me or for the people which I represent among them. The war is ended. To them peace has come and no agitation such as the gentleman from Massachusetts would give rise to to-day, could drive them from their instincts. We are here to elect a proper person for doorkeeper. We will not elect one who is utterly and totally disabled to perform its duties, and we will elect one of a party who is capable, as I know, honest as I believe, and who will be faithful to the high trust which this House shall impose upon him, uninfluenced by threats of the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Applause.)

SUBSTITUTE TO PLACE SHIELDS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Mr. BRAGG—I do not desire to be second to the gentleman from Massachusetts in signifying my love, respect and reverence for the distinguished Union soldier whose name he has introduced into this House for the nomination of the minor office of doorkeeper. I offer as a substitute a joint resolution placing Gen. Shields on the retired list of officers of the United States army with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General on the retired list. (Applause on the Democratic side.)

The SPEAKER (to Butler)—Does the gentleman admit that as a substitute?

Mr. BUTLER (contemptuously)—Oh no; I have put the House now, and I will complete what I have to say and decline to be interrupted. After a man comes up and talks about clap trap and then proposes such a resolution as that which cannot be in order I will hear no more on that point. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." (Laughter). He knows I know and even the last doorkeeper knows (laughter) that that is not in order when we are electing a doorkeeper. I move the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 110 to 120.

REMARKS OF MR. COX.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) then took the floor and (Butler moving over one to him) said: From much that has fallen from the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, who honors me now with his close proximity, I judge I must have made some remark the other day which may have wounded his feelings as to his growing age. None of us are exempt from encroachments of time, but I sincerely regret having said anything to wound the feelings of the gentleman from Massachusetts, particularly in that regard. As we grow older, we need more or less toleration in all our actions and in all legislative business. In all our functions of government we should turn to amnesty, kindness and gentleness. Let the dead past bury its dead. It was in that spirit that I offered an amendment to a resolution in the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, Mr. Fort, of Illinois, at that time offered a resolution that in all subordinate appointments, under any officer of the House, wounded soldiers, not disabled from the performance of duty, should be preferred. To that I offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Union of States has been restored, all citizens thereof are entitled to consideration in appointments to office under this Government.

That amendment passed this House by a vote of 168 yeas to 102 nays, many straight forward liberal gentlemen on the other side voting for my proposition. I propose in all my acts here to stand upon the principle of that resolution. The war is over and we have scarcely the ashes of it left. Why should not all citizens of the Union have an equal chance on honors and emoluments of the common government. We have ever kept the practice of your own Republican administration which has chosen men of distinction in the Confederate army for high offices. Every day such men are being appointed. Your Postmaster General was a Brigadier General in the Confederate service, and now you go to him and do your business with him. All that you ask is does he now stand before the country as having a common sentiment with the Republic. When the gentleman from Massachusetts came here, as I supposed, with general power of attorney from General Shields and sent up to the Clerk's desk to be read a letter from Shields, I supposed, of course, that it was a letter acquiescing in the nomination, as willing at least to take the office of Doorkeeper if he were elected to it, but the letter had no such import. It was simply a request for an increase of his pension, and to day, when the gentleman from Wisconsin (Bragg) proposes that we should wipe out all this degradation that is sought to be fixed upon this distinguished soldier by making him a doorkeeper, and proposes to do the very thing which General Shields requested the gentleman from Massachusetts to do, it is put down as clap trap and is refused as a substitute to this immediate resolution. To-day we can suspend the rules by a two-third vote and honor this distinguished general by giving him a pension adequate to his services and his merits. Will not that content the gentleman from Massachusetts. This House has not been unfair towards Union soldiers. How is it organized? To-day we have a Northern man for Speaker, we have a Union soldier from Kentucky as as our Clerk, we have a gentleman from Ohio, a Union man, as Sergeant-at-Arms. The Confederates who are members of this House are about equal to Union men on this side of the House, and yet they only have the offices of Postmaster and Doorkeeper. Are we then aggrandizing them on the part of the Confederacy?

Mr. BLACKBURN—We have been told here to-day that the candidate who has been nominated in the Democratic caucus for the Doorkeepership of this House deserved by every law, human and divine, to have been hanged; we have been told, using him as an average specimen of the element which embraces eight million of people of the land, that they were all breathing a miserable existance at sufferance, and were indebted for their poor, miserable lives to the magnanimity of the Republican party. That has been told us year after year, and it is told us to-day. It is false, and a falsehood that should wither and die on the lips that last uttered it. How was it possible, I ask, for a man who belonged to the army of the Confederacy to have been hung after terms of surrender and capitulation had been agreed upon? Do you mean to say that the well-earned reputation for courage, and gallantry and manhood which the soldiers of the Union army had illustrated by overwhelming and conquering my people was to be blotted and blurred for the first time in the history of civilized warfare by this Government ignoring the conditions of surrender and hanging unarmed men whom it had agreed to protect in order to induce them to lay down their arms.

Mr. BUTLER—Have I uttered any such sentiment?

Mr. BLACKBURN—I submit to the mind of every candid minded man on this floor, whether he sits on this side or the other side of this chamber, whether I have not quoted you correctly.

Mr. BUTLER—Have I stated or hinted that after the Confederate laid down their arms they ought to have been hanged? The time was before—

Mr. BLACKBURN—Aye, but the difficulty was to hang them so long as they bore arms. I would like to know how many men could have been hanged in the Confederate service while they were standing in line of battle, with glistening bayonets, on their country's battle fields. When a member of the House asserts that this nominated candidate of the Democratic party for the Doorkeeper's position deserved, by every law, human and divine, to have been hanged, and when that utterance is accompanied with the boast that he alone stood by that law and executed it, I would like to know what interpretation or construction can possibly be given to his language except that Confederates were to be hanged when the power to hang them was conferred.

Mr. BUTLER—Not after we had agreed not to.

Mr. BLACKBURN—It is time, sir, that this should stop. It is time that false charges should cease to be made, and that the truth should be observed. I am sorry that it was necessary for a member of the House to remind us of the exercise of what he chooses to term clemency, but which impartial history will denominate but common fairness, and that, in illustrating this magnanimity for which he claims such credit to his party, it was necessary for him to parade before us boastfully the execution of an unarmed and helpless prisoner—the only man I believe whom the history of that war shows to have been killed or injured on the Confederate side by the warrior from Massachusetts. (Loud laughter and applause on the Democratic side.

CLYMER'S SUBSTITUTE ADOPTED.

The previous question having been seconded, the first vote was taken on the resolution offered by Mr. Clymer as a substitute for Butler's resolution that the House do now proceed to the election of doorkeeper and it was adopted—yeas, 123; nays, 107, a strict party vote with the exception of Messrs. Collins and Cutler, who voted with the Republicans in the negative.

NOMINATIONS FOR DOORKEEPER.

On the announcement of the vote, Mr. CLYMER rose and said: I nominate Charles W. Field, a citizen of Georgia, as Doorkeeper of this House.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.): I nominate the gallant, Christian, loyal, tried and true Union soldier of two wars, James Shields, Brigadier General of the United States Army. (Laughter.)

Mr. RANDOLPH—I nominate for Doorkeeper a Union soldier, a gentleman who fought three years in the war, who acquit ed himself with honor and credit, and who bears the mark of lead on his body to-day, whose name is John H. Trent of Morristown, Tennessee.

CHAS. W. FIELD ELECTED DOORKEEPER.

A vote was then taken and resulted as follows:

For Charles W. Field, 123, all cast by Democrats.

For Jame Shields, 101, all but one cast by Republicans and that one being cast by Mr. Springer.

For John H. Trent, 8, cast by Messrs. Errett, Payne, Evans, O'Neill, White, Hermer, Randolph and Bagley.

Upon announcement of the vote, Charles W. Field was declared duly elected and was thereupon sworn in, taking the modified oath.

Mr. CLARK (Mo.) asked unanimous consent to introduce for present consideration a bill authorizing the President to appoint James Shields a Brigadier General of the United States army on the retired list, his pay to commence from the time of the passage of the bill.

Mr. WHITE (Penn.) objected.

Mr. CLARK moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. WHITE made a point of order that the motion was not in order until the morning hour. He made the point of order on his own responsibility. The passage of that bill would be without precedent in the history of the government.

The Speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that upon Monday, a motion to suspend the rules is in order one hour after the reading of the journal.

A vote was then taken and the bill was passed—yeas, 228; nays, 6, the negative vote being cast by Messrs. Randolph, White (Penna.), O'Neill, Jones and Cox, of Ohio, and Acken.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 9—At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill was considered, and Mr. EDMUNDS advocated the bill of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. THURMAN then proceeded to close the debate. He said the bill was not framed on the idea embraced in Mr. Blaine's amendment. That amendment proposed to make a law that would stand for twenty years, and it proposed to go farther, and surrender the power to alter, amend or repeal. For many years the roads had sought this surrender, but this was the first time such a proposition had been made by a Senator on this floor or a Representative in the House of Representatives. If the roads could obtain this surrender, they would give much more than the sum named in the amendment. The reservation was put in the bill to retain for the Government the control over contracts with these corporations. Sooner than see it abandoned, he would see the bill sunk to the depths of the sea.

THURMAN TRIUMPHANT.

Thurman's amendment, providing for the endorsement of sinking fund bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury was then adopted. Messrs. Sargent and Chaffee stating that it was evident all the amendments to the bill were to be voted down withdrew their respective amendments.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the bill, upon which the vote was ayes, 40; nays, 19. The vote in detail was as follows:

AYES.

Anthony,	Eustis,	Morgan.
Armstrong,	Garland,	Oglesby.
Bailey,	Grover,	Patterson,
Bayard,	Harris,	Plumb,
Beck,	Hereford,	Ransom,
Booth,	Johnston,	Rollins,
Burnside,	Jones, Fla.,	Saulsbury,
Butler,	Kernan,	Thurman,
Christiancy,	Lamar,	Voorhees,
Cockrell,	McCreery,	Wadleigh,
Coke,	McDonald,	Wallace,
Davis, Ills.,	McPherson,	Windom—40.

THE EASTERN HORIZON.

Russians Occupying Important Positions in Roumania.

Speeches of Lord's Beaconsfield and Salisbury Create a Bad Impression.

LONDON, April 10.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: "The horizon is again overcast. The change is attributed to speeches made in the British Parliament, to consequent alteration in the attitude of the Austrian Cabinet and apparent hesitation of Germany to act as a mediator. It is believed in official circles that some of Lord Salisbury's remarks on Monday indicate the intention of going to war."

A Berlin correspondent says: "Attempts at Mediation seems to have made it probable that the Powers only consent to the proposition in the treaty of San Stef ano on the same condition as demanded by England."

The Berlin *Post* says: "Austrian agents have informed their Government that Russia has promised Bosnia to Servia in the event of a renewal of hostilities. This has produced a bad impression at Vienna."

A Berlin special says: "In spite of denials, four of the finest steamers of the Hamburg American Packet Line have been engaged by the British government."

A Vienna dispatch says: "Austria seems to consider Prince Gortschakoff's answer satisfactory and thinks England can exact no further assurance than therein contained previous to the Congress."

The Grand Duke has demanded of the Porte the immediate evacuation of Batoum in accordance with the treaty, indicating that in the event of non-compliance complications may arise.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

A telegram from Bucharest says that Russian troops, especially artillery, have arrived at various places on the Roumanian bank of the Danube. They have entered Fratesti and command the railway station at Giurgevo. They have also occupied an important position on the Nyashlow river. In consequence of urgent demands of Russia, M. Cogalniceano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has asked Prince Charles to recall M. Baltchano, Roumanian Representative at Vienna.

A special from Bucharest reports that on Monday advance guards of the Seventh and Eleventh Russian army corps began to cross from Rustchuk to Giurgevo, in order to occupy the line from Giurgevo to Bucharest.

The Roumanian Government, in order to avoid alarming publicity, denies that the occupation has commenced, but it nevertheless is an undoubted fact.

ROUMANIA UNDECIDED.

In the Senate to-day, Minister Cogalniceano refused to state what course the Government would take if Russia demanded a conclusion of the convention to secure the passage of her troops. M. Stourdaza complained that the absence of M. Bratiano, Premier, prevented the Government from acting, although Russia was commencing their threatened occupation.

A special from Constantinople states that Layard has succeeded in paralyzing for the present Russia's endeavors to obtain the friendship of the Porte.

In view of the hourly increasing tension of Anglo-Russian relations, attention is called to the long interview Layard had with Reouf and Osman Pashas, who are paramount in military affairs.

Fourteen thousand Russians are sick between San Stefano and Adrianople.

The pacific and argumentative tone of the Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular is recognized with satisfaction by the London morning papers as indicating the purpose and giving the hope of finding an arrangement by negotiations.

The *Times* claims that both Lord Salisbury's and Prince Gortschakoff's circulars should be submitted to the judgment of Europe.

THE TIMES' VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The *Times* says: "The speeches of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury are thought at Vienna to point to the probability of war and to hold out a small hope of a Congress, which is there believed to be the only possible way of reaching a pacific solution. This supposed attitude of England is not approved at Vienna, because the Austrian Government has made no provision for the eventuality of a final failure of the Congress project. It is said, however, that when the necessity of deciding is forced upon Count Andrassy, he will undoubtedly resist Russia's demands and make an alliance with England, provided he can carry the Court party with him. With this contingency in view, Russia has taken a firm grip on Roumania, and should the Government attempt to resist her will, the country would find itself in an embarrassing position. Therefore it is by no means certain that the final policy of Roumania will coincide fully with the present manifestation of popular feeling. Should war be confined to England and Russia, Roumania can manage to escape serious consequences, but should Austria enter into action, the principality cannot avoid being crushed almost irreparably between the contending forces, no matter which belligerent she chooses as an ally."

CAN TURKEY REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Apropos of rumored orders sent to Admiral Hainley, a St. Petersburg letter in yesterday's Berlin *Norddeutscher Zeitung*, likely to come from an authorized source says: "Turkey cannot be permitted to remain neutral in an Anglo-Russian war. If she allies herself with Russia, she will have to give up Constantinople as a pledge of her fidelity. If she sides with England, Constantinople, Gallipolis, Buyukdere and the European shores of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles will be occupied by Russian troops at any risk. Russian forfications round Constantinople render the conquest of the city certain and Russian torpedoes will soon teach English vessels to keep at a distance lest a return to Besika bay should be cut off."

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO ENGLAND.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF RUSSIA'S REPLY.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Times* issued a special edition to-night containing the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular dispatch. Prince Gortschakoff contests Lord Salisbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of his reply appears to be conciliatory. He denies that the treaty of San Stefano creates a strong Slav State under control of Russia, and declares that the arrangements relative to Bulgaria are only a development of the principles established by the Constantinople conference. He continues: "Lord Salisbury admits that a return to the progamme of that conference, pure and simple, is rendered impossible by the war. The fact that the San Stefano treaty is preliminary indicates that Russia has not prejudged the definitive results and has left room for an ulterior understanding. Bulgaria will be under Russian control no more than Roumania, which also owes its existence to Russia. Russia is quite ready to abridge the term of occupation of Bulgaria as much as possible. The limits of Bulgaria have only been indicated in general terms in accordance with the nationality of the population. Details will be left to a mixed commission. The only object in organizing ports to Bulgaria is to assist her commercial development, by which England and the Mediterranian powers whose commerce has always been a powerful lever for their political influence are likely to profit far more than Russia."

Prince Gortschakoff expresses surprise at the objections to stipulations of the treaty relative to Thessaly and Epirus. By the modest reforms stipulated for it, it is intended to avoid the appearance of either establishing Russian supremacy on the one hand or utterly neglecting Greeks on the other. Russia did not forbid the Porte to consult European Powers as well as Russia or reforms for the Greek provinces. There is no longer any pretext for debarring Russia from the possession of Bessarabia, as the freedom of the Danube is secured by the international commission.

Prince Gortschakoff's tone in regard to Armenia is much more energetic. He says: "Batoum is far from being an equivalent to the pecuniary indemnity which it represents. The Russian acquisitions in Armenia have only a defensive value. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have to besiege them at the beginning of each war. These territorial cessions are a natural consequence of the war. If England wished to avert them she had only to join Russia in exercising the pressure upon the Porte which would probably have compelled it to grant reforms without war. England having refused to do so, she has now no ground to question the right for which Russia has shed her blood, namely, the right to establish a state of things which will henceforth render such sacrifices unnecessary, or at least less onerous. The assertion that Russia's annexations in Armenia will interfere with European trade with Persia conflicts with the statements previously made by British Ministers. Such assertions push mistrust to the extreme. The complaints concerning indemnity are equally ill founded. The sum is out of all proportion to Russia's sacrifices.

"In deferment of payment of indemnity it is easier to see a design to keep the Porte up to its engagements in the interests of all than a design to paralyze Turkey, but there is no remedy against suspicion."

Price Gortschakoff says in conclusions: "The situation may be summed up thus: Existing treaties have been successively infringed by the Porte in violating its obligations towards Christians and by the Powers in interfering on behalf of Christians. Lord Salisbury himself recognizes that great changes are necessary in treaties hitherto regulating the East. It remains for Lord Salisbury to say how he would reconcile these treaties and recognized rights of Great Britain and other powers with the benevolent ends to which the United action of Europe has always been directed and the attainment of which one learns with pleasure the English Government desires, namely, good government, peace and liberty for oppressed populations. It is easy for the Marquis of Salisbury to say how he could attain the desired end outside the preliminaries of San Stefano, and yet at the same time take due account of the rights Russia has acquired by the sacrifices she has borne alone. Lord Salisbury's dispatch contains no reply to these questions. It seems that the entire liberty of appreciation and action would have been more naturally found by formulating, side by side with objections contained in that dispatch, some practical propositions of a nature to assure an understanding for a solution of the present difficulties."

The *Times* leading editorial says: "Prince Gortschakoff's reply shows a genuine desire to insure a peacable solution."

THE QUEEN'S ADDRESS ADOPTED.

In the House of Commons to-night, debate on the address to the Queen in reply to her recent message was continued. Sir Wilfred Lawson, on behalf of Radicals, moved an amendment of which he had previously given notice, contesting the necessity of calling out the reserves. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 319 to 61. The Marquis of Hartington, W. E. Forster and many other Liberals abstained from voting. Messrs. Gladstone, and Bright supported the amendment. The amendment proposed by Sir George Campbell, praying Her Majesty to accept the preliminary conference suggested by Germany and abstain from isolated action, while declaring England is ready to support other Powers against the spoliation of Roumania was withdrawn. The address was then agreed to without division.

THE LATE HOLOCAUST.

Further Details of the Burning of the Infirmary.

Sickening and Horrifying Scenes That Beggar Description.

BATH, N. Y., April 8.—The building of the Stenben county poor house, burned on Saturday night was a brick thirty by forty feet, two stories high. Nearly all the windows were grated and there was but one mode of egress from each story. No night watchman was employed about the buildings and there was no fire apparatus. The county house is two miles from Bath and the fire department did not go out. An insane epileptic from Hornersvilled, named Ford, who was locked in a cell on the first floor set fire to his bed with a match, probably obtained from a fellow pauper. All the partitions were of pitch pine and burned like tinder.

The cries of Ford roused the other inmates only after the building was filled with blinding smoke. An inmate who had Ford in charge opened Ford's door and the flames burst out and ran along the partitions and up the stove pipe hole into the second story. Ford could not be seen on account of the flames. He had forced his head between the bars of the window, and, unable to pull it back, was crying for help.

THE FLAMES POURED OUT OF THE WINDOW

around his head and he perished. The upper story was occupied by twenty-five women and children, the lower story by eighteen men. A majority were idiotic, crippled or very aged. Five on the first floor and ten on the second were burned. At the first alarm, Eli Carrington, keeper, rushed out of the main building with an employe and knocked in the door at the foot of the stair case leading from the second story. Eight or ten women were piled up at the foot of the stairs and a cloud of suffocating smoke rolled down. The women were pulled out and then Carrington started up the stairs, but was driven back by smoke. In five minutes from the time of the alarm paupers ceased coming out, and in half an hour the walls fell in. The first floor floor, leading from the men's department was never locked, and no one in the building was looked in the cell except Ford.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Election of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

GREENSBURG, PA., April 8.—Westmoreland solid for Hopkins. At the Convention to-day H. P. Laird was elected Senatorial delegate, and Col. Israel Painter, Dr. H. L. Donnelly and ex-Sheriff John Guffey Representative delegates. They are all for Hopkins for Governor.

The Ticket to Win.

A Platform that All Honest Men Should Indorse.

The Two Democratic County Conventions.

Only One Nomination Made For Congress.

A Full County Ticket Put in the Field.

Brief Biographical Sketches of the Candidates.

Lively Times In Both Conventions, But the Nominees Indorsed by the Whole Party.

The Democratic County Conventions were held Tuesday afternoon at Lafayette and Old City Halls. Both proved lively gatherings, and both did good work in nominating a ticket that must take with the people. In Convention No. 1, held at Lafayette Hall, the principal contest was for the Shrievalty nomination, between Henry B. Long and Robert H. Patterson. Mr. Long came off in flying colors. A few of the friends of Mr. Patterson, under the leadership of Uzziah Stuart, withdrew from the Convention, but the dissatisfaction was not widespread, and will be easily healed. Mr. Patterson's friends objected to the action of the Committee on Contested Seats, but when the objections were raised the ballot stood 110 for Long to 27 for Patterson, with about one-third of the delegates yet to vote.

There was a contest for the Treasury nomination between N. J. Bigley and Robert Morrow. The former was nominated on first ballot by a large majority. The resolutions adopted by this Convention fairly represent the views of the Allegheny county Democracy on Federal and State politics, and will doubtless meet the approval of most intelligent and honest voters.

The fight in Convention No. 2 was for the nomination for County Commissioners. Messrs. Joseph Stokely, Wm. Magee, Jas. Irvin, W. Pitt Beadell and P. H. Stevenson were the aspirants. The friends of each candidate put in their best work for their respective favorites. On the first ballot Mr. Magee received more votes than were needed and he was then unanimously nominated by a *viva voce* vote. Mr. Irvin was next highest on this ballot, then came Mr. Stokely, next Mr. Beadell, and Mr. Stevenson brought up the rear of the leading contestants. In each subsequent ballot the vote increased for Mr. Stokely, who was finally nominated on the fifth ballot. Mr. Stevenson's name was withdrawn on the third ballot and on the fourth ballot Mr. Stokely had within one of a sufficient number of votes to entitle him to the nomination. The proceedings were decidedly lively and kept up until half-past six o'clock. Many of the delegates had left the hall by this time and an adjournment was had without nominating a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third district.

THE TICKET NOMINATED.

Following is the full ticket nominated yesterday:

Congress, Twenty-second district—J. K. P. Duff, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

Congress, Twenty-third district—No nomination.

Sheriff—Henry B. Long, Second ward, Allegheny.

Recorder—C. L. Straub, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Clerk of Courts—Maj. Robert W. Lyon, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

Treasurer—N. J. Bigley, South Versailles township.

Controller—Joseph H. Irwin, —— ward, Allegheny.

Register and Clerk of Orphans' Court—James McLain, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

Commissioners—William Magee, Ohio township, and Joseph Stokely, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

Director of the Poor—J. Murray Carpenter, Plum township.

Following is a detailed report of both Conventions:

Convention No. 1

onvention No. 1 met at Lafayette Hall to nominate candidates for Sheriff, Treasurer, Clerk of the Courts, Director of the Poor and the delegates from those precincts which form the Twenty-second Congressional District, to nominate a candidate for Congress. The work of admitting delegates to the hall occupied considerable time, so that it was half-past eleven o'clock when Hon. S. F. Patterson called the Convention to order. He announced that he would preside until a temporary Chairman was elected and further announced that 'Squire Herman Handel and Uzziah Stewart had been appointed to aid Secretary Arthur Fitzpatrick of the County Committee, in the preliminary work of the Secretaries. The Assembly, when called to order filled the auditorium and a large number of persons also occupied places in the gallery. Most of the districts were represented.

Mr. J. W. Patterson of the Twenty-fifth ward, moved that where there were contests the certificates shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the delegate's right to a seat in the Convention and the delegate be permitted to vote. The Chair decided that possession of a certificate of election was *prima facie* evidence and such delegates will be entitled to vote for temporary officers.

The reception of credentials was next in order. The call of districts developed in all fourteen contests.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Nominations for temporary Chairman were now in order, and—

Morton Hunter nominated Hon. S. F. Patterson, of the Seventeenth ward.

John Ennis nominated Joseph Hays, of the Thirty-sixth ward.

The nominations were on motion closed, and the call of the roll being demanded, the Secretaries proceeded with the call.

Announcement of the vote was now made, showing that Mr. S. F. Patterson was elected on first ballot. The vote was as follows:

S. F. Patterson.....164 Joseph Hays... 83

The announcement was followed by cheers from Mr. Long's friends, and on motion the election was made unanimous. Chairman Patterson was then called on for a speech and replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for this honor. As the time has slipped away, I will not detain you with a long speech. Last year when I had the honor to be called as Chairman of the County Committee, I predicted that the Democratic party in Allegheny county would have at least a measure of success. These predictions have partly proven true, and to-day we have a life-long Democrat, whom you all delighted to honor, on the Judicial bench, and I may add Judge Bailey will grace the ermine to the honor of himself and the credit of the party. But there are still brighter prospects in store for the party. Democratic principles have gained the ascendancy in the National Legislature and may soon permeate the White House, where sits the Presidential fraud. Hoping the Democratic party will soon rule in this county and country and will for the next generation, I again thank you, gentlemen.

NOMINATIONS FOR SHERIFF.

On motion it was now decided to go into nominations for the office of Sheriff, and

Morton Hunter nominated H. B. Long, of the Second ward, Allegheny.

Jacob Hart nominated Robert H. Patterson, of the Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

A delegate nominated Captain Henry Large, of Jefferson township.

MAJ. LYON NOMINATED FOR CLERK.

For Clerk of the Courts John Coyle nominated Maj. Robert W. Lyon, of the Sixteenth ward Pittsburgh. This closed the nominations for this office and on motion Major Lyon was unanimously nominated by acclamation amidist enthusiastic cheering.

Major Lyon was called upon for a speech and stepping forward to the platform said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I am no public speaker, but have words enough to say I heartily thank you for the honor conferred upon me in this nomination. I will endeavor to make a good fight for the office, and if elected will serve my constituents faithfully and the public to the best of my ability.

TREASURER AND POOR DIRECTOR.

Major Lyon retired amid enthusiastic applause and nominations were declared in order for County Treasurer.

J. W. Patterson, Jr., nominated N. J. Bigley, of South Versailles township

John H. Thompson nominated Robert Morrow, of Ross township, for the same office, which closed the nominations.

For Director of the Poor John Wampler nominated George W. Beyerly, of McKeesport.

H. R. Hunter nominated J. Murray Carpenter, of Plum township, for the same office, which closed the nominations.

SHERIFF NOMINATED.

During the progress of the ballot, the names of Robert H. Patterson and Henry Large were withdrawn, and H. B. Long was nominated by acclamation for Sheriff.

BIGLEY FOR TREASURER.

The first and second ballots on Treasurer resulted as follows:

N. J. Bigley.....152 | Robert Morrow. 69

Mr. Bigley having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the Democratic nominee for County Treasurer. A motion was then adopted making the nomination unanimous, which was followed by vociferous cheering.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Balloting for the nominees for Director of the Poor was now in order, and as the Convention was about to proceed to this work the name of George W. Beyerly of McKeesport, was withdrawn and J. Murray Carpenter of Plum township, was nominated unanimously by acclamation.

MOVE TO POSTPONE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Nominations for Congress from the Twenty-second district were now in order, and the Chairman announced that delegates who do not reside within the Congressional district would not be permitted to vote.

J. W. Carle of the Twenty-sixth ward, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention do now adjourn to meet Saturday, August 17th next at 11 A. M., in one of the rooms of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Representative to Congress from the Twenty-second district.

Secretary Fitzpatrick read the resolution, which elicited a storm of hisses and other signs of objections. Mr. Fitzpatrick then moved that the resolution be laid on the table. George W. Guthrie moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Congress. Considerable confusion followed, but order was presently restored. The motion to lay the resolution on the table was adopted.

MR. DUFF NOMINATED—HIS SPEECH.

Daniel McWilliams then nominated J. K. P. Duff, Esq., of the Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh for Congress from the Twenty-second district.

There were no other nominations, and on motion the nomination of Mr. Duff by acclamation was made unanimous.

There were loud calls for Mr. Duff, and that gentleman proceeded to the stage and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I have only to say that I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. I will say further that from this time till next November I shall devote my time and best energies to secure my election, and if I shall be successful I pledge you my word that I shall faithfully represent you to the best of my abilities. I shall stand by the interests of the workingmen; I shall stand by the interests of the manufacturers and I shall stand by the interests of the whole people of Allegheny county. I renew my pledge, that if you aid me to secure my election neither you nor the people of Allegheny county shall have occasion to regret my election, so far as it lies in my power to prevent it. Again, I thank you.

Mr. Duff retired as three cheers were given him.

Daniel Egan now moved that the Chairman of this Convention be empowered to appoint one gentleman from each election precinct to form the County Democratic Committee for the ensuing year, and the motion was carried unanimously.

THE PLATFORM.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was now called for. Messrs. John Coyle, Porter C. Friend, James W. Patterson, A. T. Miller, T. C. Bowers, Wm. Lockhart, Joseph A. Skelly, T. A. Thompson and Thomas Duff composed the Committee. Mr. Coyle, the Chairman, read the following:

The Democracy of Allegheny county in Convention declare—

First. Their continued abhorrence of the great crimes by which Rutherford B. Hayes was inducted into the office of President.

Second. That the happy results of the Democratic policy of Federal non-intervention in the internal affairs of the states, is shown by the rescue of the South from the long continued rule of ignorance and rapacity, the return of peace to those states, and their renewed prosperity and progress

Third. That we favor the gradual abolition of the National banking system, and the retention of the greenback as the best paper currency we have ever had.

Fourth. The safe road to specie payments is by the development of manufactures and commerce, and not by forced contraction and the arbitary fixing a date by statute. The resumption law should be repealed.

Fifth. We approve the remonetization of silver, and demand it shall be placed in all respects, as to coinage, etc., on an equality with gold.

Sixth. We favor the encouragement of home manufactures and the just reward of home labor, by protective tariff duties.

Seventh. It is our judgment that the State, because of its failure to accord protection to life and property, and the bungling management or inexcusable absence of its officials, is justly liable for the damages resulting from the riots in Pittsburgh in July last.

Eighth. That we demand of the Democratic State officers elect a faithful compliance with the pledge that secured their nomination and election, ie reforming the administration of the Auditor-General's and State Treasurer's offices, and the letting in of light on the past conduct of these departments. On this pledge we carried the last election, and it must be fulfilled to the exclusion of all men from public service whose official conduct will not bear the strictest investigation.

Ninth. That the profligacy, incapacity, imbecility and subservience to Ring rule of the majority of the present State Legislature, demonstrates the necessity of destroying the power of the Cameron faction in the government of the State, and we invite all citizens to unite with us to accomplish that great reform, which necessarily lies at the basis of all other reforms.

Tenth. The Bullard House of the Cameron Legislature is only equalled by the notorious Cameron lobbyists dictating the action of that body, appointing committees, as in the case of the "*Big tax steal*," ignoring the mover of the resolution asking the investigation, and in appointing a committee to cover up and hide the rottenness of the "*grabbers*," who cheated the Commonwealth out of $24,000. We demand that the amount of the *steal* be recovered by the proper State officers and said money be paid into the treasury.

Eleventh. That it is the sense of this Convention that the members of the State Legislature from this county should do all in their power to procure the passage of the anti-discrimination and Free Pipe bills, as the people have too long been oppressed by the exactions of grasping monopolies, and to foster and encourage the development of the oil country, whose prosperity is linked with that of our county of Allegheny.

Twelfth. The Congressmen elected from Allegheny county two years since have accomplished nothing and have, without exception, answered the party lash to the exclusion of the interests of their constituents; and we hereby pledge our candidate for Congress, this day nominated, to advocate all measures looking to the advancement of our local industry, the improvement of our rivers, construction of needed public buildings, and giving to our oppressed and tax-ridden working men means of lucrative employment.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and there being no further business the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The delegates were all invited to dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Mr. Long, and most of them accepted the invitation.

Convention No. 2.

Convention No. 2 convened at Old City Hall shortly before twelve o'clock, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Controller, Recorder, Register, County Commissioner and a candidate for Congress for the Twenty-third Congressional district. Dr. W. J. Langfitt called the Convention to order and announced as temporary secretaries Messrs. N. Stokely, D. E. McKinley, J. M. McCreery and Alex. McFarland.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN NOMINATED.

When the credentials had been received the Chairman announced that it was in order to nominate a temporary Chairman and the nomination closed after the name of Alderma M. F. Cassidy, of the First ward, was suggested by P. J. Keenan. Mr. Cassidy was then elected by acclamation, and on assuming the duties of the chair thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and hoped that the delegates would assist him in maintaining order and getting through with the work as soon as possible.

The election of temporary Secretaries was next in order and it was decided that the acting Secretaries be made temporary.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

It was decided to go into a permanent organization, and Alderman Cassidy and Dr. Langfitt were nominated for Chairman. The latter withdrew in favor of the Squire, who was unanimously elected. The following gentleman were nominated for Vice President, and elected: Dr. Langfitt, Thomas J. Keenan, Chris Magee, J. A. Warden. The temporary secretaries were continued as permanent officers.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

The Convention next proceeded to nominate candidates for the various offices, as follows:

For Controller, Joseph H. Irwin, of Allegheny, was named, and, on motion of Alderman Taylor, Mr. Irwin was nominated by acclamation.

For Recorder, C. L. Straub, of the Sixteenth ward, and James S. Power, of Patton township, were nominated.

For Register, N. S. Snyder, of Pittsburgh; John H. Phillips, of Neville township, and James McLain, of the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, were nominated.

For Commissioner, James Irvin, Wm. P Beadell, Joseph Stokely, Wm. McGee, Philip Stevenson, E. J. Roberts, of Allegheny, and Wm. Franey, of Baldwin township, were nominated,

FIRST BALLOT.

The voting was done very quietly, each delegate naming his men in regular order. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

RECORDER.

Straub.....154 | Powers.....167

REGISTER.

Snyder.....119 | Phillips..... 6
McLain.....140 |

COMMISSIONER.

Irvin.....121 | Stokely.....101
McGee.....132 | Roberts..... 1
Stevenson..... 43 | Franey..... 2
Beadell..... 92 |

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

Messrs. Straub for Recorder, McClain for Register, and McGee for Commissioner, having received the highest number of votes were on motion nominated by acclamation.

There were 275 votes in the Convention and the Chairman announce that 138 votes were required for choice, and as but one candidate for Commissioner received that number the Convention proceeded with the

SECOND BALLOT.

The voting this time commenced with the townships and boroughs:

Irvin.....81 | McGee..... 0
Beadell.....69 | Roberts..... 0
Stokely.....71 | Franey..... 0

While the balloting was going on the chairman announced that the gentleman who had nominated Mr. Stevenson had withdrawn his name. Up to this time Mr. Stevenson had received five votes.

Before the result of the vote was announced several delegates, who were absent when their names were called, stepped forward and asked that their votes be recorded, but the chairman decided against them.

When the vote was footed up it was found that it required 119 for choice and neither of the candidates having received that number the Convention proceeded with the

THIRD BALLOT.

Irvin.....68 | Beadell.....56
Stokely.....93

A motion was offered and adopted that each delegate step forward when his name is called.

The Chairman announced that on this ballot 109 votes were required for choice, and as none of the candidates received that number another ballot would have to be taken.

Mr. Frank McGuire moved that the Convention adjourn to meet at the call of the Chair.

The Chairman said that no motion could be entertained during the balloting.

Mr. McGuire insisted on his motion but the Chair was firm.

Alderman Taylor moved that on the next ballot the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes be withdrawn. This motion was also seconded, but the Chairman adhered to his decision and the voting commenced on the

FOURTH BALLOT.

Irvin..... 66 | Beadell.....42
Stokely.....106 |

During the voting on the fourth ballot several delegates who were standing in the rear voted, and not being seen by others several gentleman insisted on them being called forward, which was done. Another delegate delayed the balloting by raising objections to a vote recorded from a gentleman who was not a delegate. By referring the matter to the chair it was found that the voter had been deputized by a delegate. This satisfied the delegate and the voting was again proceeded with.

STILL NO ELECTION.

After all the votes on the fourth ballot had been recorded and summed up the Chairman, with all eyes upon him, stepped forward and announced that a Commissioner had not yet been elected. This announcement was received with loud cheering. He then stated that it required 107 votes to elect on this ballot and read the result as given above, showing that Stokely was within one of being victorious.

Motions to adjourn were again made but not entertained by the Chair, who in answer to a remark by Frank McGuire that the delegates would have to remain all night if an adjournment was not had, said "We'll remain all night" and ordered that the vote be taken on the next ballot.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Following is the result of the fifth ballot:

Irvin.....52 Beadell.....37
Stokely.....117

When the name of Frank Denmarsh (an Irvin man) was called on the above ballot he voted for Stokely, which was the signal for applause by the Stokely men. Other Irwin and Beadell men voted for Stokely immediately afterwards and the applause was kept up. Changes were also made from Irwin to Beadell and Beadell to Irwin. Stokely, however, appeared to hold his own.

When the Chairman called out the result of the fifth ballot, given above, he stated that it required 103 votes to nominate, and that Mr. Stokely having received in excess of that number was nominated.

The announcement was received with vociferous cheering, after which many of the delegates left the hall, while others crowded around the Chairman, making motions and amendments, none of which could be understood for the disorder that prevailed.

NO CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEE.

The Convention was to have nominated a candidate for Congress for the Twenty-third District, but it was half past six when the last resolution above was taken up and the delegates manifested a desire to retire and it was thought best to call another Convention for this purpose at an early day.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES.

Who They Are, Their Business and Their Personnel.

J. K. P. DUFF, ESQ.

J. K. P. Duff, Esq., is well known as one of the most earnest and vigorous members of the Democratic party in the county. He was born and raised in the county, studied law and was admitted to the bar here and has frequently figured in Democratic Conventions. He served one term as Chairman of the County Committee, was a candidate in 1874 for District Attorney, and for two years past has represented the Twenty-eighth ward in Select Council. He was recently the Democratic candidate for President of that body but of course had no chance of election in that Republican body. Mr. Duff has been a faithful and zealous member of Council who has carefully guarded the city's interests and who wields an extensive influence among Republicans as well as Democrats. He is a middle aged man, is energetic and will make a vigorous canvass.

HENRY. B. LONG.

Henry B. Long, the nominee for Sheriff, was born in Baldwin township, this county, in 1830, and from that time to 1860, worked on his father's farm and honestly earned his title of "granger." During the year 1860 he gave up farming to enter the seed and agricultural implement business on Liberty street. This is his business at present. The associations of his early life as well as his identity with a business that has brought him in contact with the land owners and producers have made him immensely popular and a fit representative of the people. He is known throughout the county as a large hearted, liberal man and one whose word is as good as his bond. Any evidence wanting of the esteem in which he is held by those with whom he has done business for the last eighteen years, was most cheerfully given in the Convention by the unprecedented vote he received from the country districts. His family for three generations have been among our staunchest Democrats, and they have never faltered in their devotion to the principles of the party. Mr. Long can not be called an office seeker, as he has never aspired to place with the single exception of his canvass for Sheriff, three years ago, when Mr. Patterson out-voted him and received the Democratic nomination. Mr. Long and his friends acknowledged their defeat in a generous and manly way, and not only made Mr. Patterson's nomination unanimous, but helped by every honorable means to secure his election. It is conceded on all hands that Long's candidacy means success and that no man the Democracy could have nominated would have so imperriled the prospects of the Republican nominee whoever he may be. Mr. Long has an honest open countenance, a good record as a merchant, toils with the masses and has achieved by a life of industry his present distinction.

C. L. STRAUB.

Mr. Straub is engaged in the brewing business, and is a son of J. W. Straub, the well known brewer of Allegheny. He was reared on Troy Hill, is now thirty-five years of age and will secure the warm support of the German element. He was employed for a time in the Allegheny Savings Bank, now the German National of that city, and then in the Arsenal Bank. His father has been a life long Democrat. Mr. Straub comes before the public for the first time for political honors. He has always been a Democrat, but until recently took no active part in politics.

MAJ. ROBERT W. LYON.

Maj. Robert W. Lyon, candidate for Clerk of the Courts, is a resident of the Sixteenth ward. He is paymaster at the steel works of Reese, Graff & Woods in Lawrenceville. He is a middle-aged man of splendid physique, is a genial, social fellow of great personal attraction and magnetism, and is immensely popular. He has hosts of friends who will render cheerful recognition of past services he has rendered them by doing all in their power to secure his election; and these friends will be found in the Republican as well as Democratic party. The Republicans regard his nomination as exceptionally strong. Maj. Lyon has been a warm and earnest Democrat but has never before asked an office at their hands.

N. J. BIGLEY.

For County Treasurer N. J. Bigley, Esq., had matters pretty much his own way, the result of a very extensive acquaintance and an untarnished reputation among all classes. Had he sought the office, in the sense common among politicians, he would most likely have found the task less easy, but so seldom are Conventions favored with such acceptable gentlemen that his willingness to accept seemed all that was necessary to carry the Convention with a whirl. As we stated on Monday, Mr. Bigley has always carefully avoided political associations and gave his time exclusively to the prosecution of his coal interests, and today he is known and respected from here to New Orleans. Through a long series of years he has diligently labored to promote the success of interests paramount in this section of country and few men of his age leave so many traces of their indomitable zeal and industry. The resources of the county in the shape of available assets can be entrusted to no more worthy man, and to this end let each contribute by his vote. Mr. Bigley is a trifle past the meridian of life, rather prepossessing in appearance and a good type of the American gentleman.

JOSEPH H. IRWIN.

Joseph H. Irwin, the candidate for County Controller is a native of Allegheny city, about fifty years of age. He is a printer by trade, was formerly publisher of a daily paper in Allegheny city, and for many years has been connected with the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Irwin is a competent and experienced business man, of the highest integrity. He is peculiarly adapted by business education and temperament for the office of Controller. His Democracy goes down to the bed rock of principle.

JAMES M'LAIN.

James McLain, the candidate for Register and Clerk of the Orphans' Court is a middle aged man. He resides on Vine street, Eighth ward, and served as President of the Bank of Industry until that concern discontinued business some weeks ago. He is a sterling Democrat, but has not lately taken a very prominent part in politics. He is very popular among his friends, and his nomination is considered a good one.

WILLIAM MAGEE.

Wm. Magee, of Ohio township, the nominee for County Commissioner is a native of this county, about forty years of age, an intelligent farmer, well to do in the world, a man of the people, and will make an excellent Commissioner. Having successfully managed his own business, he is well calculated to give satisfaction if elected. He is well known throughout the country districts, the voters of which are always especially anxious to have a representative in this particular office. Mr. Magee enters the political arena for the first time. The best evidence of his popularity is the overwhelming vote he received in the Convention.

JOSEPH STOKELY.

Joseph Stokely, one of the candidates for County Commissioner, lives and does business in the Seventh ward of this city, and is known as a man of the strictest integrity and of exemplary habits. He is engaged in the drug business, and while he has always taken an active interest in politics he has never but once been a candidate for office and that time for Jury Commissioner, for the nomination of which he was beaten by William Pitt Beadell, two years ago. Mr. Stokely has an immense ramnification of friends and will bring to the support of the ticket an element of strength that will materially assist in its success at the general election.

J. MURRAY CARPENTER.

Mr. Carpenter is an elderly gentleman engaged in agricultural pursuits in Plum township. He has been a life long Democrat, is a successful farmer with genial disposition and a pleasing countenance beaming with benevolence, which bespeaks his eminent fitness for the position of Director of the Poor.

HANDEL AND McCABE.

Democratic Candidates of the Sixth Legislative District—Convention.

Pursuant to announcement the Democratic Convention to nominate two candidates for the Legislature from the Sixth district met Monday morning at eleven o'clock in Salisbury Hall, South Side, when after the usual and incidental preliminaries, Capt. J. B. Smith, of Mansfield, was chosen Chairman and Messrs. R. R. Dunbar and Henry Pollet appointed Secretaries. Upon the call of the roll it was found that every district was represented.

Messrs. Herman Handel, of Snowden township, Thompson F. McCabe of Woodville, Scott township, and William Derson, of Dravosburg, were placed in nomination and the balotting was proceeded with, resulting in the nomination of Messrs. Handel and McCabe on the first ballot by the following vote:

Thompson F. McCabe.....3
Herman Handel.....2
Wm. Derson.....1

Upon the result being announced the nominations were made unanimous and the Convention adjourned. Both of the gentlemen nominated are capable, honest men and better selections could not easily have been made.

Herman Handel is one of the most popular Germans in the county, lives on his farm in Snowden township and holds the office of Justice of the Peace, although it is said of him that he never permits a litigation amongst his friends when he can use his influence to amicably adjust the differances common to and natural with the human family. His opinions in matters of law, and his services when necessarily needed, are never purchased, and the term "costs" finds no place in his lexicon. His colleague, Thompson F. McCabe of Scott township needs no introduction to the readers of THE POST, as he was a candidate from the same district for the same office during the momorable Tilden campaign two years ago, and has twice represented the district in State Conventions. He has always participated in political matters with credit to himself and his party. He also is a farmer and enjoys the respect and confidence of his own and adjoining communities.

County Bridges.

The County Commissioners in conjunction with the Controller and County Engineer yesterday awarded the contracts for the construction of seven county bridges. The contracts for erecting the masonry work for the bridges over Wiley Run and Deer Creek, were let to Timothy Scanlon and Jacob Havis, the former at $3.47 per cubic yard, to Scanlon and the last mentioned structure to Havis at $3.25 per cubic yard. The names of the five other successful bidders are withheld as they have not yet signed the contract. The contract for the superstructure of the seven bridges was awarded to the firm of Mose & Co., of Youngstown, Ohio, at $6,590.38.

Westmoreland County Incendiarism.

The Westmoreland county incendiaries are still at work. Their depredations have been so frequent of late that the authorities have employed an experienced detective to hunt out the facts with a view of pun

UP THE YOUGH.

Connellsville—Its History and Progress.

Reminiscences, Historical and Personal.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WHO STARTED CONNELLSVILLE.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., April 6.—This town, which has given a name to the best furnace fuel in existence, the Connellsville coke, being now acknowledged the cheapest and best for blast furnaces or smelting works, to be obtained any where—was laid out by Zachariah Connell in 1793. It is, or was, a peculiar town in many ways. Zachariah Connell lived on the other side of the river from where the present town stands. The old fellow did not lay off the level part in lots and invite the stranger to settle; he kept that in his farm, and a beauty it was, if he owned the fine bottom land in that bend of the Yough, now occupied by the village of New Haven.

A billier place could hardly be found for a big town than the spot set aside by Connell, for Connellsville. But he never expected it would be a very large place, if we can believe him in the charter, which he duly executed and filed. The first section recites that "Zchariah Connell, being the proprietor of a tract of land on the east side of the Youghiogheny river, where the State road from the north fork of Turkeyfoot intersects said river, being desirous of providing a place for the reception and entertainment of travelers, and to accommodate such tradesmen and settlers as may feel inclined to locate, has laid out a *small* town."

He then gives to the settlers in common right a coal bank, the use of all the springs, the stone and timber for building purposes on any part of his land, and an opened quarry for all purposes for all time, certain lots for school houses and ground for a graveyard. On this last gift he attached a royalty of so much on each lot, seemingly considering with the grave diggers in Hamlet, that the houses built therein would be stronger than those built by the shipwright, the mason or the carpenter, for they would last till doomsday, and if a royalty was to be collected on a certainty, the graveyard seemed to be the very thing. But it proved as delusive as the hopes that were smothered within the narrow house which he proposed should bloom in perpetal revenue for him and his, and his motionless statue on top of the high school house, together with the name of the place, are now the principal things which perpetuate the name of this pioneer.

It is a very hilly place, and almost answers to the description given by Daddy Jones of the land in Greene county, where he asserts you must look up the chimney to see if the hogs are in the cornfield. But if the hills are high, they are filled with coke-coal and iron ore, fire-clay and limestone, and two of the great rival railroads of the world, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central, fight for the privilege of carrying away these productions, and unfolding miles upon miles of heavy track through the narraw valleys, they jam in every day four or five hundred cars, facilitating sales by drifting these articles to every point of the compass.

South of the town is a white sulphur spring, said to contain all the medicinal qualities of the celebrated Virginia springs of that name.

About three miles east of Connellsville is a bed of petrifications where it is said you may gather shells, petrified shells, lizzards, twigs of trees and almost anything you have a mind to imagine in the funny shapes of things therein. The iron ore found, it is said, will average one ton of metal to the cubic yard of ore, and among iron men the early development of the trade in this section is well known.

OLIPHANT'S OLD FURNACES

were located about ten miles below Connellsville. A bar of iron or a keg of nails was then the currency. Old Mr. Oliphant is still living at the upper furnaces, and delights to tell how the "long dollar," a bar of iron, was their medium of exchange, and how he loaded his boat with iron and went trading down the river, bringing back a cargo of sugar, cheese, molasses and a few store goods to make more iron to trade again. The voyage was then called "away down to Pittsburgh." The Vankirk house was the boatmen's house in Pittsburgh, and stood where the Monongahela House now stands. Layton's station, on the Connellsville Railroad, was then at the foot of the big falls and was a stopping place for all the old keel-boaters.

The route for a good road between the Atlantic and the Ohio, as surveyed by Washington, lay down the Youghe-Geni, as it was then spelled.

Washington followed this route with the Braddock expedition. They halted on the meadows opposite Connellsville and crossed the river below the town at the foot of Davidson's island. Washington and Braddock spent the night with Colonel Crawford who lived at the foot of the hill. The spring house, a stout stone building, is pointed out as the very identical building in which these then gay

BRITISH OFFICERS TOOK THEIR TAM

and drank destruction to all French and Injuns. But the bold Briton who led them disdained to take the advice of young Washington, the stripling from Virginia, whose caution was never more sorely needed, and the lonely grave at Braddock's Mount, which was the climax of two years struggle, has now for over a hundred years marked the spot which must be of great interest to every American for centuries to come.

There may be funny changes in this world; the logs from Colonel Crawford's cabin, the very one perhaps against which Washington leaned when he toasted Mary Frazier, are now the window sills and floor beams of the Connellsville Locomotive Works, and on these stout timbers is lying the iron frame work of a narrow guage locomotive for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which shall pipe music to the glimmering vestige of Spanish power in America, among the effete and worn out civilizations of New Mexico.

The "town woods" of Connellsville have disappeared. The hickory and the haw have been smoked to death, and Joe McCormick's machine works stop up the mouth of the old free coal bank. If you look for Zachariah's free gift of fuel, you will see in the locality that "Hand Barrows, Trucks and Coke Barrows are manufactured and repaired" for a consideration, and if you turn towards the beautiful river, which old Mr. Connell said "abounded in plenty of fish," you will see by a posted circular that the Connellsville Machine Works make "steel plated cast iron frogs."

Connellsville has its spook stories, its mysterious disappearances, its treasures hid in the narrows, its "money trees," and the usual ghost stories attached to the memory thereof. Kitty Stillwagon saw the red calf which always led people by its friendly antics away from the "money tree" and then suddenly disappeared; the mysterious colored fellow called Blind Joe, who always went down after the old iron bound bucket when it slipped, chain and all, into the well.

The superstition of naming furnaces after females to insure success, which was believed in in those days, does not seem to loose much of its force in the present. They thought that a furnace named after any man, or any locality, was sure to be a failure, whilst those named after the women were always successful. They instance many cases of failure and success. The old Mariah Forges, at Dunbar, made money when all the others blew out, and we see to-day Coleman's Lucy furnace, Laughlin's Eliza furnace, and the Isabella furnaces around Pittsburgh, which seems to carry out this old superstition. J. C.

Clarion and Bradford.

The total number of wells completed in the Bradford district since oil was discovered in that territory is 1,579, of which 93 were dry holes, some having been abandoned. At the close of March 249 wells were drilling, and 266 rigs were either up or in course of construction. The pipe line statistics for the district for March show 433,383 barrels, the daily average run being 13,980 barrels. In the Clarion district during the month of March 45 wells were completed with a production on the last day of the month of 53 barrels. The number of dry holes discovered was proportionally large, 19 being found. On the last day of March 46 rigs were up and building, and 44 wells drilling.

THE NEW PARTY.

The Nationals' First County Convention in Allegheny.

Gist of the Platform—The Nominees

The National party of Allegheny county held its first County Convention at the Court House on Saturday and nominated candidates for all the officers except the Forty-fourth Senatorial district for which a special Convention has been decided upon. The reason assigned for not making the nomination for this office is the absence of delegates from that district at the late hour when the other work was completed. There was a large attendance during the early part of the day and much enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings, which kept up until nearly six o'clock.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

Mr. J. H. Burtt called the convention to order and John C. Robertson was chosen permanent Chairman. The Secretaries were Dr. Penny, David Carlin, J. C. Baird, Mr. Hessey and J. H. Stevenson. The Committee on Credentials consisted of John A. Hirsh, Wm. Smith, Paul Rider, John Torley, Wm. Voelps, and they retired to examine the mass of work before them. During the absence of the committee, addresses were made by Mr. Thomas Grundy and John Porter, Sr., of Penn township.

A full list of the names suggested to the Committee on candidates was read to the Convention, and some quibbling followed from delegates, who urged that the subcommittee was doing "ring work." The full list of candidates as read was published in these columns on Thursday and need not be repeated. Many of the names were withdrawn as soon as read, and the delegates who objected to the the work of the sub committee afterwards balloted for candidates of their own naming.

THE PLATFORM.

Before proceeding to vote the Committee on Platforms, consisting of J. H. Stevenson, chairman; Thomas A. Armstrong, E. A. T. Hastings, John A. Hirsh, Wm. J. Smith, Paul Rider, Wm. Voelp, W. N. Erwin, James Penny, John Baker, W. L. Penny, W. C. Smith, Geo. Archibald, A. P. Green, submitted a lengthy platform. Following is a summary of the voluminous declaration:

It alludes to the hard times and the necessity of a remedy at the ballot-box; declares that the old parties have ignored the interests of the workingman; invites all industrial classes to co-operate with them; endorses the Toledo platform; declares in favor of purifying politics, and denouncing the use of public funds for political purposes; demands the repeal of all special charters inconsistent with the State constitution; favors anti-discrimination laws, and the passage of an act making it bribery for any judge or law maker to accept a pass; denounces the Wood tariff bill; opposes the practice of professional politicians in selecting candidates for office years in advance; demands the repeal of so much of bill 102 as refers to the management of the public schools; favors an annual appropriation by Congress for the aid of worthy Western emigrants; opposes the repeal of the Homestead act; favors a law compelling employers to provide all the well known appliances for the safety of employes; demands the enforcement of the law taxing personal securities; advocates criminal instead of civil proceedings in infractions of the law regulating the weighing and screening of coal; demands the repeal of the conspiracy laws and the railroad misdemeanor act; favors making the exemption act unwaivable; is down on convict labor, and opposes a third term in the President.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

The balloting for the different candidates was very tedious, and continued until nearly six o'clock in the evening. One or two of the nominees were nominated by acclamation. In many cases the nomination fell to the gentlemen suggested in these columns on Thursday last as the probable winners. At that time a brief sketch of the gentlemen was given, and we need here only reproduce the names and occupations of the nominees, who are as follows:

Congress, Twenty-second district—David Kirk, Eighteenth ward, an oil producer.

Congress, Twenty-third district—Samuel Watson, Tenth ward, Allegheny, coal business.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINEES.

Senatorial, Forty-second district—Alfred Kredel, carpenter, Ninth ward, Allegheny, at present a member of Select Council.

Senatorial, Forty-fourth district—Nomination postponed to be made by special convention to be held at Turtle Creek, on Saturday, 20th.

First Legislative district, Allegheny—S. B. Richards, Wm. Rea, moulder, Twelfth ward; C. F. Sheriff, Fourth ward, iron dealer.

Second district—Nominations postponed.

Third district—John McCornick, Twelfth ward, puddler in Reese, Graff & Woods' mills.

Fourth district—Christ Strahley, East End, storekeeper; Philip Weaver, South Side; Wm. J. Brennan, South Side, employed in the Brownstown mill; and Wm. Clay.

Fifth district—J. L. Jones and Wm. Bateman.

Sixth district—Andrew Patterson and Thos. Hughes.

NOMINEES FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

Sheriff—J. H. Stevenson, Second ward, Allegheny, real estate agent.

Controller—Joseph F. Caldwell, Seventeenth ward, druggist.

Clerk of Courts—D. A. Fisher, Sixth ward, Allegheny, employee of Excelsior Coffin works.

Register—John Verner, Twenty-eighth ward, glass blower.

Treasurer—John Porter, Sr., Penn township, spring maker.

Recorder—A. W. Foster, Jr., Thirty-fourth ward, machinest at Painter's mill.

County Commissioners—Charles Bryson, Fifteenth ward, glass blower; Paul Carson, (colored) Eleventh ward, barber.

Director of the Poor—James Large, Elizabeth township, farmer.

Close of Term—Entertainment—New Term—Pittsburgh Female College.

The present term of the Pittsburgh Female College will close with a public entertainment, on Friday evening next, and the last term for the year open on Monday morning, April 15th. The year thus far has been very prosperous. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Washington Territory are more or less largely represented.

In music the College has few peers. The conservatory of music connected with it is rapidly growing in popular favor. It is meeting a long felt need, and numbers its pupils by scores. Agrand future is before it. We wish it and the College abundant success.

A ROYAL FAMILY SCANDAL.

A Plain, Unvarnished Tale Concerning the Duke of Edinburgh.

[Correspondence of the Buffalo Commercial.]

Certain recent events at Malta, if they should come to be widely known, will not add to the somewhat shady reputation of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh. H. R. H. never was a favorite with the English people, notwithstanding his blue jacket and skill as a fiddler. He is known to be mean and parsimonious, and his abilities are not striking. Lieutenant Scott Stevenson, stationed at Malta, has a beautiful young wife. H. R. H. has (or had) an equerry named Monson, who is a married man. It pleased Mr. Monson to pay a somewhat lawless suit to Mrs. Scott Stevenson. It pleased her and her husband—especially the husband—to resent this. It further pleased H. R. H. to espouse the cause of his equerry. For twelve months Mr. Monson laid siege, in writing to the—heart—of beautiful Mrs. Scott Stevenson, and then came the inevitable *expose*. Before I go any further let me say that on all hands it is admitted that the lady's conduct in the affair was that of a strictly virtuous, if attention-loving, wife. She flirted—innocently; he (Mr. Monson) did not. At least the outraged husband thought he did not, and, in consequence, he lost no time in his endeavors to procure redress. A challenge was duly forwarded by the injured husband to the gay Lothario, and courteously declined. Whereupon a second challenge followed with fine promptitude. Eventually, owing to the interference of the Duke of Edinburgh, it was arranged on board the Sultan that Mr. Monson should resign the office of equerry and retire from the island. On the day following, when Lieutenant Stevenson handed in his written equiescence to this arrangement, the Duke of Edinburgh sent him a challenge to fight a public duel with a complement of four seconds and an adequate number of witnesses and doctors. His Royal Highness to arrange details. Note a sentence or two in Lieutenant Stevenson's manly reply to this remarkable cartel:

"I regret being unable to comply with your demands. * * * Should your Royal Highness, in spite of what you know with regard to the character of Mr. Monson, still consider him worthy of holding a place at your court, you must not blame me if I call upon public opinion to decide upon the merits of the case. * * * I need not point out to your Royal Highness that your equerry is a man of the world, nearly fifty years old, while my wife is a comparative child. I assure you, sir, were it not for causing public annoyance to you and the Duchess, I would before now have chastised in the manner which is suited to men of his stamp."

In his reply to this the Duke demanded the acceptance of the previous challenge. In the course of his rejoinder, Lieutenant Stevenson said:

"Your letter has most deeply distressed me. Your Royal Highness seems to forget the fearful injury which, in the sight of God and man, your equerry has attempted to do to me. * * * I gave him his choice. He took it, and must abide by it. When your equerry has left Malta, if your Royal Highness is still of the same opinion, and if I can reconcile it with my conscience and my duty thus to meet the son of my Sovereign, *I shall then do so*, only stipulating your Royal Highness will send me a clear explanation of why you have interferred in this affair, which Mr. Monson, as a man of honor, was bound never to have allowed out of his own hands. * * * With your Royal Highness I have no quarrel, and to save my life could do you no injury."

Thereupon the Duke withdrew from the affair, and a document was prepared and signed by all the parties to the business. Therein Mr. Monson placed his resignation in the hands of the Duke, and undertook to leave the island conditionally on the affairs being kept a secret. Subsequently, a Mrs. Lloyd entered upon the scene and wrote to Mrs. Monson declaring that Mrs. Stevenson had made a confidante of her. This, without inqury, the Duke regarded as a breach of the contract and a subsequent removal of the ban of expatriation in respect of Mr. and Mrs. Monson. They therefore returned to the island and Mr. Monson was horsewhipped by Lieutenant Stevenson. A Court of Inquiry was thereupon held, Lieutenant Stevenson was held to have been fully justified in administering physical chastisement to the "indiscreet" equerry. I hope the affair will be thoroughly canvassed in the House of Commons.

GERRITT SMITH.

His Knowledge of John Brown's Plan of Slave Insurrection.

Mr. Horace White sends to the Chicago *Tribune* a long communication embodying the testimony of John Brown, Jr., taken before a United States Commissioner at Sandusky in 1867 in a suit of the late Gerritt Smith against the *Tribune* Company. It seems to show pretty conclusively that Mr. Gerritt Smith was fully cognizant before John Brown went to Virginia of the work he went to do and of the way in which he meant to do it. Brown's plan, his son testified, was formed in 1856.

"It embraced a possession by small guerrilla bands of the mountain fastnesses and swamp country of the South as a base of operations; to use these guerilla bands in making forays upon individual slaveholders and carrying away such slaves to such strongholds as could be made available; seizing slaveholders and their families as hostages, taking such property belonging to them as could be made available either as subsistence or in attack or defense; to thus render slave property insecure, and therefore unprofitable. His forces were to be obtained partly in Canada, partly in the Northern and Western States, but chiefly from such slaves as could be taken and used for such purposes. They were to act upon the first plantation, then reach all the points seized as a base, and then to extend the operations and remove such base."

While traveling to help his father prepare for executing this plan, John Brown, Jr., says of Gerritt Smith:

"I met him with my father at his home in Peterboro, at different times, and especially in the summer of 1859. I visited there two or three times, I think, in all. At the time to which I specially allude a consultation was held with Mr. Smith, at which consultation my father informed him that he had so far got his plans perfected that within a few months at least he should strike the blow. The place in Pennsylvania at which arms, &c., should be first sent had been fixed upon previous to this time. It was Chambersburg, and the whole plan, as far as then matured, was fully made known to Mr. Smith."

This ought to be the end of the controversy.

THE BLACK BALL LINE.

Life at Sea in Old Times on the Liverpool and New York Packets.

[New York Letter to Detroit Free Press.]

"I only made one trip on a Black Baller," said an old sailor to me; "but it lasted me ever since. I've had mine. I was third officer, assistant deputy devil like, and they kept me busy. Two days out an old gray-haired passenger caught shipfever. The other steerage folks did what they could for him, but the officers or crew didn't take any notice of him. He died, of course, and as it came in my line I had the body brought up to the port gangway—'larboard' we called it in them days. Then I goes to the second mate and asks him for a canvass to sew up the body. The second mate he stares a bit, and tells me to go to the first mate. I goes to the first mate and says: 'Mr. Brown, can I have some canvass and a shot to bury the old passenger that died this morning?' And Mr. Brown he grins and says: 'Well, I'm be dam'—Go and ask the old man.' I didn't particularly like to; but howsomever, I walks up to the captain and touches my hat and says: 'If you plase, can I have some canvass and a shot to——' What in the——do you want of it?" says he. 'To sew up the body of the old passenger that died this morning, afore we have the funeral service over him,' says I. Then he stares at me, and then he swears at me, and then he says: 'Come here, you bloody lubber,' says he, 'where's that old corpse? You want him sewed up do you? You want to have a funeral service, do you? You want to start a camp-meeting aboard this ship, do you? Open that gangway, you slit codfish, I'll show you how to funeral the old son of a sea cook!' With that he snatches the old man by the hair and slings him overboard with an oath. "That's the kind of funeral service we have on board this ship young man,' says he, and when we get hold of a canting shark that talks too much he sometimes "tends his own funeral, too."

Courting Under Difficulties.

[From the Brunswick (Mo.) Times]

They were courting under difficulties. It was in a room through which the members of the family were continually passing to and fro.

"Dear Alice," he said, "I cannot longer labor under the sus—"

(The old man appears.)

"—pension of banks is due to the unwise policy—"

(Old gent passes on.)

"I was going to say, my dear girl, that I hope you will promise to be mine, and name an early day for the bonds—"

(Old woman happens in.)

"—should never be paid in gold alone."

(Exit old girl.)

"Name the happy day when I may call you my own, for I cannot believe that you will think if pre—"

(Old man slides in again.)

"—sumption cannot be so soon accomplished."

(The intruder retires.)

"I say I can't believe you are entirely indifferent to me, but you will soon grant me the privilege of calling you w—"

(Old lady on deck.)

"—ife, giving the financial question much study."

(Old lady slides off.)

"If you love me just nod your head. You and, Oh, one sweet kiss to seal it—one sweet—oh,——

(Prospective father-in-law.)

—"according to eminent divines, is a myth, a superstition."

(They were again left alone.)

The old folks think Alice is safe enough in the company of a young man who can talk nothing but finance and theology and so relax their vigilance.

MR. D. M. JENKINS has a fine stock of the freshest and best groceries, which he is selling at the most reasonable prices. His price list for April will be sent to all applicants.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH'S wife is to appear with Lawrence Barrett in Howells' play, "A Counterfeit Presentment," with which all recent readers of the *Atlantic* are familiar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY,

The Spring Price List.

April, 1878.

The *NEW APRIL PRICE LIST* is issued to-day, giving the reduction in the price of

FISH, RICE,
MEAT, TEA,
COFFEE, And
SUGAR, MOLASSES,

And all GROCERIES.

Send for the April Price List.

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ap8:s:10&W1t PITTSBURGH, PA.

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The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD trimmed thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates. mh19:eod&Wmh23-3m

Try The True Smoking Tobacco "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work.—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have cured hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills.—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mh22:MWF-AD&W

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y. oc27:1yr W

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa. JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator. MARCH, 1878. mh23:6tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, Founder and Proprietor of the KEYSTONE DISPENSARY 302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; has life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for 10 cents. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

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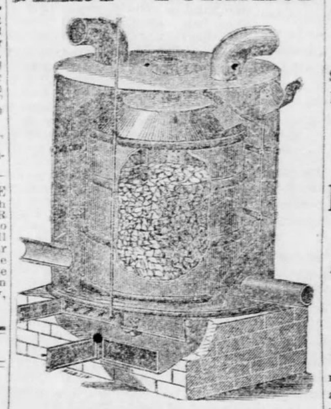

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New Bows, Ruchings, Collarettes, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Men's Wear, Ready for Inspection.

Demorest's Patterns for Spring, *The Best in the World,* Now ready and for sale by JAS. D. CARLISLE, 37 FIFTH AVENUE.

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CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN! TO BUY YOUR GUNS, REVOLVERS, Ammunition, and Hunting Materials. GUNS AND REVOLVERS REPAIRED. J. H. JOHNSTON, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 169 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa no12:s&W2m

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1878.

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For Club of 400 Subscribers—A FIRST CLASS SPRING BUGGY to getter-up of Club.

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To each and every yearly subscriber to the WEEKLY POST, from and after January 1, 1878, A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING.

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Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

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FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Office of Doorkeeper Declared Vacant by a Vote of 139 to 80.

Temporary Duties Now Devolve on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

No Vote Yet Reached on Pacific Railroad Funding Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution providing for a select committee of seven to consider the propriety of taking a tenth census. He said the arrangements had to be made during the present Congress for taking the tenth census, and, as the next session was a short one, the preliminary steps should now be taken. The resolution was agreed to.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of unfinished business—the Pacific Railroad Funding bill—and Mr. MATTHEWS replied to the arguments against the Railroad Committee's bill.

Mr. THURMAN, in reply to questions by Messrs. Whyte and Blaine, proceeded to argue that the right to alter and amend reserved in the acts was valid and operative at the time; that the decision of the Supreme Court applied to the law as it stood at the time the decision was rendered, and that it had no bearing upon the law that might thereafter be enacted.

Mr. BLAINE asked at what point the power to amend stopped, in the opinion of the Senator?

Mr. THURMAN said he would not stand here to answer hypothetical questions. Life was too short to stand up here, and be catechized like the ancient dialecticians, ready to answer all and any questions that might be presented. He was a plain, practical man to defend a measure he had introduced. He would put questions to the Senator from Maine. He would take until to-morrow to answer it. Did he deny the right of Congress to require these corporations to provide a sinking fund to meet their obligations to the Government? The Supreme Court had, he said, at this session, and while they had been talking about it decided that this reserved right to amend was voted in a case where the Legislature of his own State had under this reserved right reduced rates on a railroad one-third.

Mr. HILL said the distinction which he insisted upon was a contract of a corporation and a subsequent contract on what there was a consideration, and this principle he claimed had been settled in the Supreme Court.

In reply to a question by Mr. KERNAN, he said there was no legislative power to compel a railroad to pay its debts. The railroad was not incorporated to pay its debts, but to carry freights and passengers. The courts were proper authorities to compel it to pay its debts.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to supply convenient currency with which minor business transactions of the people may be done. Referred. It provides for the issuing of 25 and 50 cents in fractional currency, and that any person paying into the Treasury legal tender notes or coin should receive such amount of fractional currency as he may desire, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out one-sixth of all payments made from the Treasury in the redemption of the national bank notes in United States legal tender notes of the denominations of one, two, three and five dollars. Consideration was then resumed of the Polk case, and Mr. COOK spoke in favor of retaining the doorkeeper.

Mr. HARRISON demanded the previous question, but it was not seconded.

DOORKEEPER POLK'S CASE.

Mr. EDEN offered a substitute for the resolution of the majority censuring Polk for employing persons in excess of the number allowed by law, and directing him to revise the soldiers' roll, and remove therefrom all persons not disabled soldiers, and recommitting the matter to the Committee on Civil Service Reform, with instructions to ascertain what change may be necessary for the more economic administration of the business of the Doorkeeper's Department.

Mr. BAKER (Indiana) spoke in favor of the majority resolution.

Mr. HALE said the case of the Doorkeeper Sank into insignificance compared with the Radical incompetency of the Democratic party to administer any branch of the government. Falstaff as a soldier, Bolton as a lover, Dundreary as a philosopher, Mulberry Sellers as a capitalist, cut no such figure as the Democratic party cut masquerading before the country as civil service reformers, and as being capable of administering any branch of the government, no matter how small.

Mr. BAKER (New York) said he would like to offer an amendment directing the Doorkeeper in his future appointments to disregard the solicitation of Democratic members.

The resolution offered by Mr. EDEN as a substitute for the report of the committee was rejected—yeas, 93; nays, 135.

DOORKEEPER POLK REMOVED.

The question then recurred on the resolutions reported by the committee as follows:

Resolved, That the position of Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives be and hereby is declared vacant; and *Resolved*, that until the appointment of a new Doorkeeper, the duties of the office be and hereby are devolved on the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. CONGER demanded a division of the question.

A vote was therefore taken on the first resolution and it was adopted—yeas, 139; nays, 80.

The next vote was on the second resolution devolving temporarily the duties of doorkeeper on the Sergeant-at-Arms. It was adopted—Yeas, 122; nays, 115.

Immediately on the announcement of the vote, Mr. HALE rose to move that the House proceed to the election of a Doorkeeper.

Mr. EDEN moved the House adjourn. Agreed to—yeas, 121; nays, 113, and the House accordingly adjourned.

Pending the announcement, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Blount and Baker (Ind.) as Conference Committee on the part of the House on the bill making an appropriation for the employment of temporary clerks. Announcement was then made of a Democratic caucus to take place to-morrow evening.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. SARGENT called up the Naval Appropriation bill soon after the reading of the journal, and asked the Senate to try and dispose of it before the morning hour expired.

He then explained the action of the committee, and the bill passed as it came from the committee.

Consideration was then resumed of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill.

Mr. THURMAN said he would ask the Senate to set the matter out to-day.

Mr. EATON—I hope the Senate will do no such thing. This question is too large to be set out to-day.

Mr. JOHNSTON said: Although there was, in his opinion, fullest authority for the passage of the Judiciary bill, he favored annual payment of a fixed sum in bonds of the United States.

Mr. SARGENT spoke in opposition to the Judiciary bill.

After some further discussion, Mr. SARGENT resumed the floor and expressed his readiness to go on.

Mr. CONKLING asked him to give way for a motion to adjourn to Monday to test the wishes of the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN demanded the yeas and nays which were ordered and the vote resulted in year, 32; nays, 31. The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Dorsey,	Plumb,
Anthony,	Eaton,	Ransom,
Barnum,	Ferry,	Rollins,
Blaine,	Gordon,	Sargent,
Bruce,	Hill,	Saunders,
Burnside,	Ingalls,	Spencer,
Cameron, Wis.,	Jones, Fla.,	Teller,
Chaffee,	Lamar,	Voorhees,
Conkling,	Mitchell,	Whyte,
Conover,	Paddock,	Windom—32.
Dawes,	Patterson,	

NAYS.

Armstrong,	Eustis,	McMillan,
Bailey,	Garland,	McPherson,
Bayard,	Grover,	Maxey,
Brock,	Harris,	Merrimon,
Booth,	Hereford,	Morgan,
Butler,	Howe,	Morrill,
Cockrill,	Johnston,	Oglesby,
Coke,	Kernan,	Saulsbury,
Davis, Ills.,	McCreery,	Thurman,
Davis, W. Va.,	McDonald,	Wallace—31.
Edmunds,		

The Senate therefore stood adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BAKER (Indiana) rising to a question of personal privilege, had read a note in the Washington *Post* from George H. Widderburn, whom Baker charged with dropping from candidates for Doorkeeper with the understanding he should receive a good position under Polk, in which he refers to Baker as a lunatic, and charging falsehood. Baker renewed the charge that Widderburn had dropped out of the canvass on the corrupt condition he should receive the position with a larger salary than authorized by law.

GEN. SHIELDS NOMINATED FOR DOORKEEPER.

Mr. BUTLER presented General Shields as a Union maimed soldier.

Mr. COX (New York) said he did not desire to interfere when so honorable a gentleman as General Shields was nominated, in pursuance to the rules of the House, but the Democratic party preferred to have the matter settled to-morrow.

Mr. BUTLER said if he had believed that the majority of the House would have selected General Shields, he would not have pressed his motion. That gentleman had been shot in the Mexican war and had had his arm shattered in the late war. He was an old man, had been a member of the House and United States Senator, and was now without means of support.

AN UNANSWERABLE QUESTION.

Mr. COX—Why have you not provided for him in all these years? There was no intention to throw dishonor on General Shields by the action of that side of the House, but gentlemen on the other side had had the disposition of good offices, and why had they not discovered that distinguished soldier until this emergency?

Mr. MORRISON (to Butler)—Why did you turn him out of Congress when he was elected by a majority of thousands?

Mr. TOWNSEND (Ill.)—Has the gentleman from Massachusetts any authority from General Shields to offer his name?

Mr. BUTLER—I never ask authority to do honor to a gallant, maimed soldier. I have a general power of attorney in that connection.

Mr. EDEN asked if Mr. Butler had not helped to drag General Shields from the House and put a Republican in his place?

Mr. BUTLER—I answer to that, that nobody suggested his name.

Mr. EDEN—The people of his district suggested his name at the time to which I refer.

Mr. BUTLER—It was a question of election—

Mr. EDEN—Three or four thousand majority voted to reject him.

Mr. BUTLER—Don't howl. That was a question of election, and a man sometimes votes according to partisan views on questions of election. Mr. Butler denied that he sought any flap-trap popularity by offering the resolution. He simply desired to provide for an old soldier. He was surprised that he should be reproached by the other side of the House, because, by voting for a Democrat in a contested election case, he had followed the dictates of his conscience, and he had no thought he should have to hear again in the House an attack upon him by the gentleman from New York (Cox). He believed that on a former occasion the gentleman had learned enough not to do it again, but he (Butler) would be merciful now. (Laughter.)

Mr. COX—I don't want any mercy (Laughter.)

Mr. BUTLER—Shoo fly, don't bodder me. (Great laughter.) It is said by the gentleman from New York (Cox) that we did not take care of Gen. Shields before. To that I answer that the Democrats have had two Congresses, this one and another one. They have had caucusses where we did not intervene with them, and why did it not occur to them to take that gallant man for doorkeeper instead of the gentleman whom they deserted yesterday.

BUTLER QUOTES SCRIPTURE.

Again—Why need any caucusses on this question? Why say we will do something for him some other time. Now is the accepted time. (Laughter.) Now is the day of salvation on this question of doorkeeper. (Laughter.) It may never come again. It is only "while the lamp holds out to burn that the vilest sinner may return." (Shouts of laughter.) The flame is flickering now, and lo, it may go out between this and seven o'clock, and no space left for repentance, and then the shout shall go up to Heaven "Lost, lost again forever." (Laughter.) Why do we debate this question? Is there a man who says Gen. Shields is unfit for the position? No. What then is the exception, that he is too fit for it; too good, too noble to hold it, and that the doorkeeper's place is not fit for him. The only reason why I have to believe that it is not fit for him is because its last two predecessors were not fit for it. I should think the place might have been fairly fit for him because his case seems to have been answered by the text, "Better be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than dwell in the tents of the wicked." (Shouts of laughter.) The gentleman from New York (Cox) says that he shall vote according to the orders of his party. I never vote according to the orders of anybody under God. If I believe my party to be wrong, whether I am a Democrat supporting the extension of slavery, or whether I am a Republican opposing any wrong, I stand with those who stand by me, and see the light as God gives me to see it, and not otherwise, and the party may go to the place where most parties (judging from what I see on the other side) will go. I will not alter my course one jot or one tittle. Vote the old man down if you like. Vote a caucus, but when you come out of the caucus, I will be there to vote to bring the old man up; then I will bring us in some honorable Confederate soldier, with his leg off, who once showed his loyalty to the country by fighting for it in the Mexican war, and I will vote for him against any civilian that you can name.

COX'S ABLE REPLY.

Mr. COX (N. Y.)—A word of a personal nature in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Butler.) That gentleman is always known to be rich in intrigues of a political nature, and this is perhaps one of them, but I never knew him before to have any poverty of wit, or to repeat his old wit again. So far as independence and party is concerned, I have never known it to be shown until he was beaten in the Salem district. Now he is becoming independent. He did not vote with his party yesterday, and I did not vote with most of the friends on my side, so that there is a parity between us there. So far as independence is concerned, in voting for the extension of slavery, I am too old to remember that he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention. (Voices, "You mean Charleston.")

Mr. COX—Yes; he committed himself twice on the slavery question so that he ought to be very lenient to other people.

Mr. BUTLER—(who had approached to near where Cox was speaking.) I am.

Mr. COX—(addressing Butler directly)—And when growing older, you ought to grow in grace day by day. (Laughter.) I will bring you up here to the anxious bench and pray over you. There is not a man anywhere who I should rather lift by kindly prayer than the distinguished, intellectual gentleman from Massachusetts. I do not say he needs it more than other members. I know the good points of his character. I know his friendly heart. I know many things about him which the world does not know. (Laughter) and which count to his honor and integrity. (Laughter.) It is no laughing matter, but I beg the gentleman never hereafter to repeat little old stale wit.

Mr. BUTLER—(Returning to his seat.) Certainly not.

Mr. COX—(As in the act of benediction.) Then I will send you to your seat now, pardoned; go and sit down, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul. (Laughter.)

Mr. BUTLER—(Sitting down)—I do not see anything to reply to.

The SPEAKER (declining to decide the question whether the motion to proceed to the election of a doorkeeper was a privileged question) submitted it to the House for its decision, and on motion of Mr. BEEBE consideration of the question was postponed till Monday next, the Democrats all voting for the postponement and the Republicans all against it.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Thompson in the Chair) on the private calendar.

The Committee rose and reported to the House several private bills which were passed.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

THE 1880 SWEEPSTAKES.

The Entries For the Presidential Races, and the Blood of the Stock.

[Brown County (Texas) Banner.]

In the grand sweepstakes, free for all, play or pay, purse of $200,000 added, and four years in the White House, rent free, to come off in November, 1880, the following nominations have already been made: Sam Tilden, gray gelding, aged, by Barrel of Money, damn'd by Bourbons out of Pocket, owned by Wall Street, to be ridden by Pelton, weights Hewitt, colors gold. Ross Conkling, s. h., by Vanity, out of Conceit, sired by Swellhead, out of Ringworm, to be ridden by Collector Arthur, colors blood red, Jim Blaine, g. h., by War Dance, out of Bloody Shirt, she by Hate, out of Demagogue, owned by Capitalist, to be ridden by Frye, weights Spencer carbines, colors black flag. Charles F. Adams, gray gelding, aged, by Frigidity, out of Iceland, she by Propriety, out of Swallow Tail, owned by Yankee, to be ridden by Ghost of Sam Bowles, weights Iceberg, colors Yale, R. B Hayes, gray mare, by Mad. Wells, out of Eliza Pinkston, she by Bargain, out of Fraud, owned by Madame, ridden by Mr. Policy, weights Radical Party, colors black and Confed. gray mixed. Ben Bristow, gray horse, by Reform, out of Humbug, to be ridden by Bluford Wilson, weights Whisky Ring, colors blue-grass. U. S. Grant, roan horse, by War Horse, out of the Wilderness, she by Butcher, out of Luck, owned by Drexel, to be ridden by Bab., Belk, or Bad weights corruption, colors corn (whisky) yellow. A. G Thurman, silver gray horse, by Statesman, out of Buckeye, she by Discretion, out of Brains, to be ridden by J. G. Thompson, colors red baudana with white spots. Bill Allen, g. h., aged, by inflation, out of Foghorn, to be ridden by Greenhorn, colors green jacket, silver sash. David Davis, g. h., by Compromise, out of See-Shaw, by Fat, out of Silence, owned by Nobody, to be ridden by Naught, weights (too heavy already), colors undecided. Tom Henricks, g. h., by Hoosier, out of Patriot, she by Capacity, out of Greatness, to be ridden by North-west, colors silver, green and gold. Tom Ewing, g. h., by Greenback, out of Anti-Bank, damn'd by Gold Bugs, out of Patience, colors green.

WASHINGTON.

Speaker Randall's Views as to the Wood Tariff.

He Says the Wishes of Manufacturing Interests Have Been Conceded.

If We Don't Take Wood's Bill May Go Farther and Fare Worse.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

SPEAKER RANDALL AND THE WOOD TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1878.—Your correspondent to-day called Speaker Randall's attention to an article in THE POST of last Thursday, urging that if the Wood Tariff bill should be made acceptable to Pennsylvania interests, it should be passed on the ground if it is defeated now, the tariff question would be agitated and become an issue in our politics, with the absolute certainty that a sweeping reduction would be insisted on, and very possibly carried. Whereas, if the Wood bill is accepted, there will probably be no further tinkering with the tariff for many years. Speaker Randall said the position of THE POST was a most comprehensive view of the tariff controversy with respect to its present and future effect. "Farther" said the Speaker, "the classification and mode of levying the duties and the rates on iron and steel of every description of the Wood bill are the exact terms suggested by the Pittsburgh manufacturers themselves, and such as they claimed would be entirely satisfactory and under which they could live and prosper in business."

"Even the duty on scrap iron," continued Mr. Randall, "which was originally fixed at one dollar per ton, was raised at the instance of the Pittsburgh delegation of iron men and of a committee of the puddlers, who came here for that purpose, to six dollars per ton."

Speaking of the practical effects of tariff discussion, that would result from the defeat of the Wood bill, Mr Randall said with much emphasis "that if this issue is raised in the next election, we shall have Republican delegations from Minnesota, Kansas, Iowa, and other Western States opposing Pennsylvania interests, while they are now willing to aid in saving us ultimately from ruinous reductions." The Speaker holds that if the question of a revenue as against a protective tariff becomes an issue in the States west of this, they will all send unbroken delegations of free traders, or at least favorable to heavy reductions of duties, no matter whether they call themselves Republicans or Democrats.

"The Western Pennsylvania coal interests," said Mr. Esnduil, "have been looked into and carefully guarded, the rate in the new bill being identical with the present law. Our wool interests are also protected. A comparison shows that the average of the old rate of duties does not produce any more revenue than will be derived under the new bill. It is absurd and foolish to talk of the Wood bill being a free trade tariff. If it is then the present tariff is also a free trade law. The proposed bill will raise fully as much revenue as the present law, while it makes important reductions in the cost of collecting the revenue, and reforms many old abuses."

The bill will be taken up for discussion this week, and as it will be considered and debated section by section, there will be opportunity to get at the truth about its effects. Mr. Wood will open the debate in a carefully prepared explanatory speech. He is confident it will pass pretty much in the shape it comes from the committee. The opponents of the bill have had the field to themselves hitherto, and have created most unjust impressions in regard to the measure, but discussion will remedy this by compelling the opponents of the bill to abandon sweeping assertions and come down to solid facts. J. K.

(By Associated Press.)

WHAT OLD WELLS WANTS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—J. Madison Wells is employing himself here in a lively crusade in behalf of Anderson for the New Orleans Collectorship. For some reason there is a marked coldness between Wells and Packard. Wells claims that Packard has done little for the party, compared with the great labors and sacrifices of Anderson, and also that the latter should be appointed to the office as a vindication. Hayes may do this, although there is a small prospect that the Senate will confirm him. If this should be the case, it is believed that Packard will be next appointed, and of his confirmation there is less doubt. Pinchback is in the city and gives a good account of Louisiana under Nicholls. He told Mr. Hayes that Nicholls was one of the best Governors the State ever had, and the population were quiet and better contented than at any time since the war.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee will again consider the Income Tax on Monday, and it is said will finally agree to support it by the following affirmative vote: Tucker, Sayler, Robbins, Harris of Georgia, Gibson and Burchard—6. The following members are in favor of suspending the sinking fund for five years: Wood, Tucker, Sayler, Phelps, Robbins, Harris of Georgia and Gibson—7.

THE REPUBLICAN MANAGERS

Of Pennsylvania have been in conference in regard to their State canvass, and substantially agreed that they could only win on an Anti-Hayes platform. One of them said he had not found a genuine Hayes Republican in a trip from the Delaware to the Ohio.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The Appropriation Committee has agreed to the Postoffice Appropriation bill as reported by the sub committee. The bill appropriates $33,190,373, $2,257,398 below the estimate of the Department, and about $869,000 less than the appropriation for the present year. The bill reduces the compensation of the railroads five per cent., and changed the method of paying postmasters of the Fourth class back to the old system—that is, a commission on stamps cancelled instead of sold.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A private meeting of the Republican National Committee and the old Congressional Committee was held to-night at the room of Gol. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate. John A. Logan presided. There were present Z. Chandler, E. Hale, G. C. Gorham, J. A. Hubbell, W. A. Phillips, Page, Wait, Sennickson, Strait, W. E. Chandler, Chas. Foster, Dorsey, West and others. The object of the meeting was to consult informally about the organization of the party for the fall campaign. It was decided to ask Republicans in Congress to reorganize the Congressional Committee, and to make arrangements for an earnest fight to carry the next Congress.

JAY GOULD SITTING AND CONVERSING WITH CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

In spite of Senator Edmunds' bitter and unsparing allusions yesterday to the railroad lobby, Jay Gould appeared, as usual, in the gallery yesterday morning, sitting through a large part of the session with his old Albany friend, Abe Van Vechten. After a short absence from the gallery, Gould returned, to find Chief Justice Waite in one of the seats. Gould slipped in at once, shook hands warmly, and began talking. The conversation ran on some minutes, and attracted general attention on the floor and in the galleries. Chief Justice Waite seemed to grow conscious gradually of the opera glasses converging on him, and he shook hands with Gould, who moved out into the aisle and received another low bow from the Chief Justice at parting.

MODE OF ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

The report of the sub-committee of the House committee charged with the consideration of the method of electing a President and Vice President was submitted to the full committee last night, and agreed to by one majority. The most important feature in their proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States is that electoral votes and a fraction thereof of each person voted for as President in any State shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote thereon by the whole number of electoral votes of the State, and dividing the product by the aggregate popular vote of the State for all persons voted for as President, and the quotient shall be the number of electoral votes and fractions thereof to which such persons shall be entitled, using for such fraction decimals and no more. The amendment is designed to preserve the relative power of smaller States. The committee says on this subject the small States are now over sloughed by the present electoral system. It has happened already that the vote of New York, cast solid by the general ticket has decided the election by a few thousand majority, and has not only settled the question for a million voters in the State of New York but against a majority, the other way of eight millions who are voters in the United States. The practical effect of the electoral system has been to increase the relative importance and power of the large States, and the practice of voting by general ticket was introduced by large States for that purpose, and when introduced all were compelled to follow it.

Representative Hunton, of the committee, proposed an amendment in substance that in case of a dispute in any State as to electoral vote, the election shall be decided by the highest judicial tribunal of such State, and the vote shall be counted unless both Houses shall exclude it. Although no serious objection was interposed by the committee to this amendment the committee did not vote on it. It is the opinion of the committee that the proposed amendment to the Constitution will not receive the approbation of Congress, two-thirds of both branches being required to propose it to the States for adoption.

The House Committee on Revision of Laws regulating the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President, agreed to the proposition providing for the election of President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people.

LION AGAINST BULL.

Reviving the Terrible Sports of Ancient Rome in Texas.

A Bull Vanquishes a "Queen" of the Forest.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 6.—This section has been in some excitement during the past few days over the combat of an African lioness and a Texas bull. The first fight happened to-day, just outside the city limits, between the lioness and an immense Texas bull. The lioness had been starved to increase her ferocity, but it was overdone and left her weak and entirely at the mercy of the bull, who, in about ten minutes had well nigh gored her to death. The lioness had but one hold on the bull at the beginning of the contest. To-morrow Lion will be allowed the opportunity to distinguish himself with the same bull. He is said to be in prime condition and very ferocious.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The first of a series of bull fights took place in this town to-day. Thousands of people were in attendance from points distant, some twenty miles on each side of the river. The contest has been very extensively advertised and a deep interest created.

THE COMBAT.

On entering the cage the lioness sprang upon the bull, almost leaping over him. This was evidently in play, as she did not attempt to bite or scratch him. This first round was watched with breathless silence; but the crowd became disgusted when the animals separated and cantered off in opposite directions. After a few minutes of quiet fun the bull began to watch the antics of his opponent as she rushed around the cage, and he charged at her furiously several times. She managed to escape him each time, however, for about five minutes.

TOSSED IN THE AIR.

At length the bull made an extraordinary charge, and catching the lioness on his horns tossed her about six feet in the air, then inclining his head a little he caught her again on his horns as she came down, twirled her about in the air, and flung her some twenty feet away from him. The lioness fell to the ground like a log, and lay motionless for about half a minute. She was stunned. When she recovered she glanced hastily at the bull, then dashed against the cage, as if she desired to escape. The bull, evidently desirous of completing his victory, again charged the unfortunate "queen," tossed her higher than before, and, as she fell, gored her almost to death. She was *hors du combat*, and the bull, not having received a scratch, was let out of the arena. The lioness will die.

OLD GEORGE'S CHANCE.

To-morrow (Sunday) "Old George," the lion, will attack the bull, and, as he nearly broke out of his cage to get at the victorious native of Texas to-day, it is probable the fight will be long and fierce.

What They Should be Taught.

[Mrs. C. Runkle.]

I wish young women could be taught that it does not add a cubit to the stature of the house to call it a "residence;" that a church or even a meeting house is as venerable as the "sacred edifice;" that it is no more genteel to say "retire" than to go to bed; that the garment so fondly, slowly covered with side plaitings, so coldly and quickly frayed out along the paving stones, is really a gown and not a "promenade costume;" that it need not bring a blush to the cheek of even Mr. Podsnap's young person to say leg instead of "limb," when leg is meant; that the supper at an evening party is not "the entertainment;" and that there are well founded objections to the use of "nicely" as an adjective describing the state of one's health. "To clothe low creeping matter with fine language," said old Fuller, "is not fine fancy, but flat foolery." It rather loads than raises a wren to fasten feathers of an ostrich to her wings.

RECORD OF CRIME.

Shocking Details of Murders Perpetrated.

A Prisoner Fires Upon Officers Twice and is Killed.

TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER OF A SHERIFF'S POSSE WITH A DESPERADO.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 4.—Details of a terrible encounter with a Mexican desperado have just reached here from the adjoining county of Wilson. The Mexican's name was Cruise. He had been indicted both for theft and murder. The Sheriff of the county, with two deputies, proceeded to his home to arrest him, when Cruise defied them, stating he would die before submitting. One of the Deputies walked toward him, when he was fired upon, and the other Deputy rushed to his assistance, when Cruise fired on him also.

The Sheriff, with a revolver leveled, ordered Cruise to surrender or he would kill him, when a ball from the desperado's pistol grazed the officer's neck. The Sheriff then fired, shooting Cruise through the abdomen, whereupon he ran, and, being pursued, turned and fired at the Sheriff again. The fire was returned, and Cruise received another wound when the Sheriff ran up on him, knocking him down with his horse; instant death ensued. The bravery of the Sheriff and Deputies manifested in the encounter is universally commended.

A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

NASHVILLE, April 4.—Thomas Dowal and H. Wiseman, two prominent citizens of Benton county, living a mile from Camden, had a dispute on Monday. Dowal owned a saw mill, and for some time past had been hauling timber through Wiseman's field. The latter objected, and Dowal secured permission from the county court. On Monday evening they met on the road, and both commenced firing with pistols. Wiseman was wounded in three places, probably fatally. Dowal started to run and Wiseman fired, the ball passing through Dowal's body. Dowal died yesterday. Wiseman is very low.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED CREMATION.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 4.—Jim Taylor, colored, was murdered on Monday night near Warrenton, North Carolina, and yesterday William Rainey, colored, was arrested as the murderer. The prisoner was taken before Mayor Brown and committed to jail. He acknowledged coming with Jim from Weldon to Warrenton, and says that some one shot at them as they walked along the railroad. The shooting story was just thrown in for a dodge. Taylor's body was found near the track on Tuesday morning, with a bloody ax-handle near by. There were three holes in the head and the brain had spilled out. The breast of the deceased was badly burned, and his clothes were all burned off. It is supposed that the murderer attempted to cremate his victim in order to escape detection. Taylor had a little dog with him, which had also been killed and was found dead by his side.

A NEIGHBOR KILLS HIS NEIGHBOR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.—The town of Elmo, a few miles from here, is all excitement on account of a cold-blooded murder perpetrated two miles from the railroad station about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The murdered man was John Adlog, a farmer, and his assailant is Charles Manke, both residents of the town. Adlog came to Buffalo yesterday in a wagon to make some purchases. He was returning home in his wagon along the highway when Manke, who had concealed himself by the roadside, fired a shot-gun; the heavy charge took effect in Adloff's chest and face. He fell from the wagon-seat and was dragged some distance by the horse. Manke took the horse and wagon into the woods and then returned, and seeing that his victim was not dead, picked up a stone and dealt him several blows on the back of the head. While engaged in the bloody work an adopted son of Adloff, who was returning from school, came in sight, and was alarmed at what he saw. He screamed to his father, who, frightened, Manke fled, but was afterward arrested when the authorities heard the boy's story. Manke denied all knowledge of the crime, and, on being arraigned before Justice Hurd, pleaded not guilty. Adloff died within one hour.

He was a native of Saxony, between forty and fifty years of age, and leaves a wife. The accused is a Mecklenburger, about the same age, also a farmer. Neither have borne very exalted reputations, and were addicted to drinking. Some additional strength is given to the case against Manke by the fact that a feud of long standing had existed between the two, and it is alleged Manke has threatened to shoot his neighbor. The latter's friends, knowing Manke's disposition, advised Adloff to sell out and move away, because they feared something desperate might occur. They have been conspicuous in courts, and frequently up for assault and battery on each other. The accused was to have an examination at Elmo this afternoon, and an inquest was also to be held.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

How a Young Man Disappeared and What Became of Him.

ALLENTOWN, PA., April 4.—About nine years ago the little village of Alburtis, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, was intensely excited over the disappearance of a young telegraph operator named McKinney. It was known that he had considerable money the night before he disappeared, and as he failed to carry away with him any of his wearing apparel, or other effects, and no cause for so sudden a departure appearing, it was at once believed he had been murdered, but the crime could not be established against any one, nor could the body be found. He was last seen entering the American Hotel, then kept by a man named Blank. The house had a bad reputation, and there was a strong feeling against Blank at the time; but proof positive was not to be found. Time moved on and McKinney was almost forgotten. He had but one friend in the neighborhood with whom he had been intimate to any degree. His mother lived away off in Illinois and was too poor to put detectives to work in the case, but there seems to have been an eye witness to the murder. This witness is Lizzie Long, who was a servant in the house at the time. She has, after many years, given up the secret and her story is as follows:

McKinney, who had lost an arm in the rebellion, had just drawn his pension and also his monthly pay from the Railroad Company, and was out on a spree. He came to the American House, and late at night, after all the people had departed, was assaulted by the proprietor of the hotel, and made a gallant defense. The one-armed man proving too much for his antagonist a son came to his assistance, and, though pleading piteously for his life, McKinney was brutally murdered and robbed. The body was taken from the basement saloon, since closed up, carried into the barn and hid in the hay-mow. When the smell became offensive the body was carried some five hundred yards across the fields and thrown into an abandoned iron mine. This mine was located on the farm of Blank's father, and has since been filled up, so that to-day sixty feet of clay rest upon the body of McKinney.

This story by Lizzie Long is corroborated in many important particulars. McKinsey's hat was found in the fields about midway between the hotel and the desert-ed shaft three or four days after he disappeared. Three men have been found who give important testimony in reference to matters about the barn, but this, together with other facts, the officers who are working up this case desire suppressed for the present.

The officers' attention was drawn to this case by a family feud which brought out most of the facts. Detectives are working up the case, and will probably make the arrest in a day or two—soon as the Commissioners give them the proper encouragement. The woman Long is now residing in Reading. There are a dozen persons at Alburti's to whom she has told the horrible tale, and should she fail to speak out she will be arrested as an accessory. There is plenty of evidence to hold her and those whom he implicates. Search for the remains of the murdered man will be instituted at once.

FORGERY BY WHOLESALE.

Prominent Citizen of Indianapolis in Guilt to the Amount of $132,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—What the Winslow forger was to Boston, the forgeries, made public to-day by Joseph W. Bugbee, are to Indianapolis.

Bugbee came to Indianapolis in 1870, and soon established a standing for wealth, push and business ability. He was the representative of Holt & Bugbee of Boston, and, besides his lumber business, entered deeply into real estate and buildings. He put up two large and handsome business blocks. It is his real estate speculations undoubtedly that led him to the commission of his forgeries. He was very highly respected, and is now serving his second term as member of the City Council, being one of its leading and most useful members.

The story of his crime, so far as known, is about this: Last Sunday he called his wife and his father and mother to him, and confessed to them that he had been doing very great wrong, and that exposure must come. He then sent for a business associate named Lyons, and to him he made a detailed confession, giving names, dates and amounts of notes now outstanding, which he has forged. Lyons made a memorandum of them all, and then told Bugbee he knew not what was the right course to pursue, but by his advice he started at once for Boston, arriving there on Tuesday. He handed over the confession to Holt & Bugbee, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Holt. John B. Bugbee, of the Boston firm, started at once West, and arrived here to-day with Lyons. He is too prostrate and excited to make any statement, but with Lyons has gone hurriedly over the Indianapolis blotter, and has found in that numerous false entries of sales which are said to be paid by notes, no doubt the ones forged.

So far it does not appear that Joseph Bugbee has used the name of any Indianapolis firms, and no Indianapolis bank loses. It was the custom of Joseph to send notes to Boston, where the firm of Holt & Bugbee endorsed them and discounted them, they being returned to the banks here for collection. Bugbee made arrangements here to take up the notes, and therefore the parties whose names were used never were notified of their existence. When he became powerless to protect them longer he let go, and in one of the drawers of his desk was found a letter, to-day, from a Louisville firm, saying that they had been informed of a note held against them by Holt & Bugbee; that they had never made such a note, and demanding to know on what bank here who sent the notification, and by whom they had been imposed upon. The bank of course turned the letters over to Bugbee, who found the end had come, and anticipated the crash.

Bugbee cannot be found to-night. The employes of his lumber yard say they saw him this morning, but he is not at home, and his father-in-law states that he has not seen him since last night, when he was suffering from a severe headache and incipient fever. The forgeries acknowledged to by Bugbee amount to $132,000, as stated in the Associated Press telegram from Boston.

FOREIGN.

SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

HOPELESSLY AND STEADILY DRIFTING INTO WAR.

LONDON, April 7.—The Eastern question is trembling in the balance. England, while praying and hoping for peace, is hopelessly and steadily drifting into war. A parallel to the troubled state of affairs here is only to be found in the uncontrollable war fever which swept over the Northern States immediately following the firing upon Fort Sumpter. England, which has been free from general war since the stormy days of the Crimea, is now in the hands of a new generation of men desirous to emulate the glory of their ancestors.

The peace feeling grows weaker in all the upper circles of society, and the tension of war grows stronger from day to day. Court circles are undeniably warlike. Among military men the argument most in vogue is that it is easier to whip Russia while she is still weakened after the recent war than when she has had time to recover from the effects.

Lord Beaconsfield is anxious to redeem the disgrace of the disastrous and humiliating diplomacy of last year, and the working classes rejoice at the renewed activity in the dock yards and arsenals.

Bankers and merchants see large profits accruing to them from the new loans and new contracts for supplies. All these interests are combined to press into war, which is now resisted by Mr. Gladstone, Bright and a few brave and gifted men who only hold a relation to the mass of the people which the Hartford Convention held to the American people of 1812.

Should Beaconsfield now dissolve Parliament the Conservatives would win by increased majorities. A distinguished English statesman said to a *Herald* correspondent that the Anglo-Saxons are naturally blood thirsty and fond of war. He feared that England was now on the scent and could not be held in. Peace can only come from the powerful influence of Germany. Count Andrassy is anxiously striving to revive the Congress. In the meantime the friends of peace will make gallant and strenuous efforts. Germany is using her utmost efforts in favor of a general accommodation. Russia holds a defiant attitude, and argues that if it should cost a hundred thousand men to hold San Stefano she would not leave until after a general, genuine peace.

In England all await Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury. The *Times* says that there is no positive suggestion before England for a solution of the difficulty. The London journals dwell warmly on the Roumanian-Bessarabian incident. Gortschakoff's haughty message to Roumania is used to stimulate the war fever here. Timid peace men, like Sir George Campbell, are trying to hedge in favor of war on the Roumanian incident.

ENGLISH LIBERALS FOR WAR.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A movement, with the object of preventing the Liberal party from tramelling the government's policy has received the support of 130 Liberal members of Parliament of whom nearly one-half were prepared to vote with the government if the leaders proposed any amendment to the address to the Queen in answer to the proclamation calling out the reserves. About seventy members will probably vote for Sir Milford Lawson's motion declaring the measure unwarranted and imprudent."

ROCH, the French headsman, has executed 80 murderers during the six years that have elapsed since (April 4, 1872,) he assumed his ghastly office, namely: 16 in 1872 (nine months), 17 in 1873, 13 in 1874, 10 in 1875, 10 in 1876, 11 in 1877, and 3 in 1878 (three months.)

TILDEN IN IN 60 DAYS.

At least that is Montgomery Blair's Idea.

The Plan of Campaign he Marks Out.

[Special to Baltimore Sun.]

Montgomery Blair was on the floor of the House on Tuesday afternoon in consultation with a number of prominent

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Republican Caucus.

A National Congressional Committee Appointed.

Wailing Over the President's Order Forbidding Officials to Take an Active Part in Politics.

Committee Appointed to Induce the President to Rescind It.

COLONEL WRIGHT'S LAST BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Hon. H. B. Wright offered in the House to-day, and succeeded in having it read over protests, a resolution proposing to issue $400,000,000 of United States notes, to be known as National money. The resolution is preluded with a long preamble, reciting that it is manifestly unjust for a Government that controls by legislation money its citizens may use for the transaction of their business to contract the amount in circulation so as to embarrass business pursuits or render oppressive the payment of debts by reducing the price of labor or value of property, income from which was established on a larger amount in use; and that the persistent and continued efforts of the Treasury Department, aided by legislation, from 1867 until the present time many of the obligations which then entered into use as money have been so changed or contracted as toreduce the amount now in actual circulation to less than $700,000,000 or $14 per capita of the present population. The resolution provides that in order to provide a sufficient amount of money for the necessary demands of domestic business, to give work to the unemployed and a fair return for labor and its productions, to enable the people to pay their private and public debts, and to relieve them from the present oppressive burdens of taxation, Congress will authorize the immediate issue of $400,000,000 of United States notes, which shall be a legal tender for their face value in payment of all debts or dues, public or private, hereafter created, and for all existing debts or obligations, except where the contract provides for their payment in coin; said notes to constitute a permanent, non-interest bearing obligation for currency uses, to be known as National Money, and to be placed in circulation at the earliest possible time by authorizing and directing its expenditure in the current expenses of the Government, in pressing to early completion the necessary public improvements, and in prompt payment of the just public obligations; provided, always, that no stock or bonds shall ever be issued to represent said money, or any burden ever be levied on or collected from the people for its use when so expended.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A Republican caucus was held to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives. There were about one hundred and ten Representatives and upwards of thirty-five Senators. Senators Conkling and Blaine were not among the number. Representative Hale presided, and Representative Conger acted as Secretary.

The caucus appointed the following named gentlemen as the National Congressional Committee, the nomination of each member being made by Republican State delegations. Maine — Representative Hale; New Hampshire—Senator Rollins; Massachusetts — Representative Crapo; Rhode Island—Senator Burnside; Connecticut—Representative Waite; New York—Representative Hitchcock; New Jersey—Senator Sinnickson; Pennsylvania—Representative Campbell; Virginia—Representative Jorgensen: North Carolina—Representative Brogden; South Carolina—Representative Rainey; Alabama—Senator Spencer; Mississippi — Senator Bruce; Louisiana—Senator Kellogg; Ohio—Representative Foster; Tennessee—Representative Thornburg; Indiana—Representative Sexton; Illinois—Senator Ogle by; Missouri, Rep. Pollard; Arkansas—Senator Dorsey; Michigan—Rep. Hubbell; Florida, Rep. Bisbee; Iowa—Senator Allison; Wisconsin—Senator Cameron; California—Rep. Page; Minnesota—Rep. Dunnell; Oregon—Senator Mitchell; Kansas—Rep. Phillips; Nevada—Senator Jones; Nebraska—Senator Paddock; Colorado—Senator Chaffee; New Mexico—Delegate Romero; Washington Territory—Delegate Jacobs; Dakota Territory—Delegate Kidder; Wyoming Territory—Delegate Corbett.

No members were appointed from the following named States and Territories, there being no Republicans among their members: Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky, Texas, West Virginia, Utah Territory, Arizona, Idaho and Montana.

Senator Sargeant offered the following preamble and resolutions:

THE PRESIDENT'S RECENT ORDER.

WHEREAS, The restoration of the Democratic party to power would be a great National calamity, to avoid which all patriotic citizens should put forth their efforts; and,

WHEREAS, Nearly 90,000 Republican officials throughout the land understand themselves to be under orders from the President to abstain from participation in some of the necessary steps in the great work; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to rescind his order forbidding participation by officials in the executive branch of the civil service in meetings of caucus, conventions and committees of a political character.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting transmit a copy of this resolution, properly authenticated, to the President.

Senator Sargent addressed the caucus on the subject presented by him and was followed by other gentlemen who spoke with much earnestness against the above order of the President, of the injury which has resulted to the Republican party by its enforcement, the Democrats reaping largely the advantage.

There was a general concurrence in the proposition presented. The debate was mainly confined to the proposition of Senator Sargent and with merely incidental references to the President, but not alluding to his Southern policy.

On motion of Sen. Edmunds, the resolutions were referred to the Congressional Committee with power to confer with the President on the subject.

On motion of Representative Price it was resolved that the chairman of the caucus be authorized to appoint a committee of eleven members of the House to confer with such committee as may be elected by Republican Senators with a view to a consultation with reference to questions which should properly be considered at the present session. The caucus adjourned.

PROPOSED INCOME TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day decided, by one majority, in favor of an income tax. The yeas were Messrs. Tucker, Sayler, Robbins, Harris, Burchard and Gibson—7. Nays—Messrs. Wood, Garfield, Banks, Kelly and Phelps—5. The details of the measure have yet to be prepared.

IMPROVEMENT OF MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The House Committee on Mississippi levees agreed to report favorably the pending bill providing for the improvement of Mississippi levees from St. Louis to the mouth of the river. The bill provides for the appointment of three army officers by the Secretary of War, and three civilians, by the President, whose annual salary shall not exceed $3,000 each. The bill appropriates $250,000 to defray the expenses of the Commission, including salary, and of the survey proposed.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative Turner imposes a fine of not less than $5,000 or more than $50,000 upon any Senator or Representative who shall act as attorney for any railroad or other corporation created by the Government or for any patentee of the United States for any mail contractor or their assigns.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: John W. Hoyt, Wisconsin, Governor of Wyoming Territory: Thos Adamson, Pennsylvania, Consul General at Rio de Janeiro; Thomas M. Dawson, Calafornia, Consul at Apia, Samoan Islands; John G. Austen of Philippine Islands, Consul at Hoilo; Joshua G. Hall, New Hampshire, United States District Attorney at New Hampshire; Jesse W. Griest, Pennsylvania, Indian Agent at Otal Agency, Nebraska.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.

A Treasurer of a Corporation $480,000 Short in His Accounts.

His Swindling Operations Embrace a Period of Three Years.

FALL RIVER, April 10.—S. Angier Chace, Treasurer of the Union Mills, is said to be a defaulter in the sum of $480,000. The banks and other corporations are all secure as far as heard from. The Union Mills have been attached by Henry T. Pearce, private banker, of Providence.

The Union Mill Company was started in 1859 by Hale Remington of Fall River, who associated with him David Anthony, S. Angier Chace and Oliver Chace. The nominal capital was $155,000. The par value of the stock was one thousand dollars, and it has been in such demand that it has at times sold as high as $8,000 per share. The last sale, made a few months ago, realized between $3,000 and $4,000 per share. The mill employed five hundred operatives and the weekly pay roll amounted to $13,500. The annual product of the mill was twelve and half millions yards of what are technically called "print cloths." It runs 44,784 spindles and 1,050 looms. The credit of the corporation has stood remarkably high and has been regarded as one of the strongest in Fall River, its paper being readily discounted by New England banks at low rates.

The directors are os follows: John B. Anthony, (President). Charles P. Dring, (Holder), B. Durfee Foster, N. Stafford, Elijah C. Kilburn, William Mason and S. Angier Chace. Until within a few months, Chace has been Treasurer of the Fall River Manufacturing Company, the directors of which, believing he had too many and great responsibilities elected another man. It is reported Wm. Mason of Taunton and F. H. Stafford, who were among the largest stockholders of the Union Mills recently disposed of their interest. Mason resigned his directorship in the company a year ago. The second mill was built entirely from earnings of mill No. 1.

The liabilities of the company are largely in excess of the capital. According to the laws of the State, officers and directors are all individually liable for the debts of the corporation and the chances are the creditors of the company are in little danger of suffering loss which will principally fall upon the stockholders. It is said Miller, one of the directors, admits, in a conversation he will lose his entire property, and it is probable other directors will share the same misfortune. All attempts to interview Chace are repulsed. Consequently no statement of personal liabilities can be given, although they are known to be heavy. The only statement of the directors of the Union Mills is that Chace confesses to using from $480,000 to $500,000 of the corporations money and commenced his operations three years ago.

A MATRIMONIAL MUDDLE.

The Alleged Bigamy of a Baltimore Blood.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The arraignment of Frederick A. Mohrman, proprietor of the Commercial Exchange Restaurant, in a Police Court yesterday on a charge of bigamy brought to light some strange matrimonial intricacies. The two women, both young, and the original Mrs. Mohrman, of prepossessing appearance, were present. The much-married prisoner waived a hearing, and his mother, who is quite wealthy, entered into $3,000 security for his appearance at Court. Florence Davidson, otherwise his wife No. 2, whom it is alleged the accused married in 1874, denied that her name was either Davidson or Mohrman, but Florence Stewart, of Cincinnati. She also denies all knowledge of the accused, more than her acquaintance with him at his mother's house, where she is at the present time living. She was released in $1,000 bail to appear as a witness when required. Mohrman is about thirty years of age.

In 1865 he became acquainted with Miss Precilla W. Kennard, a highly respectable young lady of Baltimore, to whom he paid his addresses, wooed and won her love, and they were married in December, 1865, at St. Vincent's Catholic Church, by Rev. John Foley, brother of Bishop Foley, of Chicago. After their marriage they resided in Baltimore in apparent happiness until 1869, when a brief separation occurred, which was followed by a reunion which lasted until 1873. The husband then went to Pittsburgh where a short time afterward he was joined by his wife. A second separation here occurred, Mohrman going to Chicago and his wife returning to her friends in Baltimore, where she has since resided. The accused returned to Pittsburgh from Chicago in 1874 and formed the acquaintance of Miss Florence Davidson. They were, it is alleged, married by Alderman C. O'Donnell at Pittsburgh, April 26, 1874. Mohrman took his new companion to a house where he had formerly boarded with his wife but was refused admittance.

The report of the second marriage became public, and Mohrman began to be alarmed for his safety. Ten days after his alleged marriage to Miss Davidson he wrote a letter to his wife in Baltimore, which read as follows:

"DEAR WIFE—If you receive any letters asking if we are divorced, say yes, and save me from the Penitentiary. From your husband, in haste,

"FREDERICK MOHRMAN."

About two years ago he filed a bill for divorce against his wife, on the ground of adultery. Finding that his wife was also in statutory proceedings to bring him to justice, he about six weeks ago had the bill dismissed. He returned to Baltimore about a month ago, and was arrested at the instance of Mrs. Mohrman No. 1.

Three Centenarians at the Polls.

[From the Savannah News.]

As illustration of the healthfulness of Tatnall county, Ga., and consequent longevity of its inhabitants, a correspondent from there tells the following anecdote:

"At an election a few years ago, three men approached the polls to deposit their votes. One of the superintendents who knew the parties well, in a jocular way, asked: 'Are you three boys old enough to vote?' 'Well, we ought to be,' was the reply, 'for we have just been counting up, and our ages run to three hundred and five.'"

MARK HOPKINS, the treasurer of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who died recently, left a fortune of $15,000,000.

WHEN MIND AND BODY are out of sorts owing to a disordered liver, try at once Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a sure remedy for all bilious affections, costiveness, &c.

WSM

The County Superintendency.

Prof. James Dickson, Superintendent of the county schools, publishes elsewhere this week a call upon the school directors of Allegheny city and the county districts to meet at the Grant street school house this city, on Tuesday, May 7th, to elect a County Superintendent for the three years ensuing. In this connection we may say that Superintendent Dickson is a candidate for re-election. During his term of office Prof. Dickson has proven himself to be a live educator and an excellent Superintendent who has rendered very general satisfaction to all interested in educational affairs.

A Death From Chloroform

Occurred last week in a Philadelphia dentist's office. Startling as it may appear, there are several parties here who are ignorant or reckless enough to give this dangerous drug. It is altogether unnecessary to run such risk for such an operation as the extraction of teeth. Our friend Dr Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, administers an absolutely safe anæsthetic, and during the last twenty years has operated successfully for over eighty thousand persons of all ages and conditions of health.

MARRIED.

WISE—GOEHRING—On Thursday, April 4, 1878, by Rev. Jno. Brown, of Knob, Mr. ABRAHAM WISE to Miss AMELIA GOEHRING, all of Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG—On Tuesday morning, April 9, 1878, at 2 o'clock, ANNIE, wife of the late Robert Armstrong.

HUNTER—On Monday evening, April 8, 1878, at 10½ o'clock, ANNA E., second daughter of Catharine and the late Samuel K. Hunter.

DUNLAP—On Tuesday, April 9, LILLY, only child of Hance and Ella Dunlap, aged seventeen months.

MITCHELL—On Tuesday, at 7:20 A. M., Mrs SARAH MITCHELL, (formerly Sarah Charlton) in the thirty-seventh year of her age.

PORTER—On Wednesday, April 3, 1878, at 2:15 A. M., at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. H. Craig, No. 24 Federal street, MATTIE HELEN, only child of David R. and and Maggie Craig Porter, aged four years and six months.

MCELWAIN—On Thursday morning, April 4, 1878, FINDLEY MCELWAIN, in the seventy-third year of his age.

MORLAN—On Wednesday morn'ng, April 3, 1878, DALTON JOHN, only child of Ebbie and Lizzie Morlan, aged three years and eight months.

CAHILL—On Thursday morning, April 4, 1878, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. MARY CAHILL, aged fifty one years.

SCAWARZ—At 10 o'clock, SIMON M. SCHWARZ, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

GRAEBING—On Thursday morning, April 4, 1878, at 12½ o'clock, SOPHIE V. GRAEBING, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

ARNOLT—On Thursday, April 4, 1878, at 12 o'clock, JOHNNIE B., son of John B. and Mary Delay Arnolt, aged three years, three months and eleven days.

SWEENY—On Monday, April 8, 1878, at 12 o'clock, CATHERINE SWEENY, daughter of Dennis and Mary Sweeny, aged five years.

MACHEN—Sunday, April 7, 1878, at 4 o'clock P. M., Mrs. JANE C. MACOMB, sister of Miss Ellen McNutt, aged seventy two years.

MAHON—On Sunday, April 7, 1878, at 3:30 P. M., Mrs. JANE MCNUT MAHON, in the seventy-third year of her age.

DAIBLER—On Sunday, April 7, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., ULRICH DAIBLER, in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

HOGAN—At Steubenville Ohio, on Sunday, April 7, 1878, MARTHA J. MCCLOSKY, wife of Thos. Hogan, Jr., in the twenty-ninth year of her age.

FAWCETT—On Monday, April 8, 1878, at 4:30 A. M., JENNIE M., youngest child of C. C. and Sarah E. Fawcett, aged eighteen months.

O'NEIL—On Monday morn'ng, April 6, 1878, at 9:30 o'clock, JOHN F. O'NEIL, aged thirty years.

THOMPSON—On Sunday morning, April 7, 1878, at 11 o'clock, JAMES THOMPSON, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

HAGERTY—On Tuesday morning, April 9, 1878, at 3 o'clock, ROSE ANN HAGERTY, only daughter of Patrick and Rose Hagerty, aged three years and four months.

CARNEY—On Monday afternoon, April 8, 1878, at 4 o'clock, JOHN, son of Patrick and Mary Carney, aged three years, four months and eight days.

HOEDLE—On Monday, April 8, 1878, at 10:15 o'clock, WILLIAM HENRY HOEDLE, aged thirty-seven years, nine months and twenty-three days.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1878.

CATTLE.

During Thursday, Friday and Saturday of last week the market was only moderately active, though there was no material change in prices as the arrivals were mostly through consignments. In consequence of a light supply on Monday and Tuesday and favorable reports from the east, the demand increased and prices on good stocks advanced fully 15 cent per cwt. To-day the receipts were again light and the market and quotations were unchanged. We quote extra: 1,400 lb to 1,500 lbs, $5 25@5 50; prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $5 00@5 25; good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs $4 25@4 75; stockers, $3 75@4 00; bulls, stags and cows, $2 50@4 00.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs have also been light, and the market during the latter part of last week and beginning of the present was quite active. To-day the receipts were five cars and the demand was fully equal to the supply, all having been sold. Philadelphias were quoted at $4 10@4 20; Yorkers $3 75@3 90.

[SHEEP.

The market for sheep last week was steady. Wool sheep, owing to a small supply, were in good demand and brought fair prices, while clipped, on account of the cold weather and good supply were not wanted. Tuesday and Wednesday, the weather being warmer clipped sold about as well as wool. The market was rather slow to-day and prices were a shade lower. Wooled were sold at $5 00 to $6 00, and clipped $3 50 to $4 75.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 3,270 head against 3,700 head for the same time last week; weather had for dressed cattle; few rough oxen as low as 8@8¼c to dress 55 lbs; a pair or two of fancy steers at 10¾@11c to dress 57 lbs; about 50 fat bulls at $2 30@4 00 per 100 lbs live weight; otherwise the range is 8¾@10¼c to dress 56@57 lbs; bulk of sales at 9¼@9¾c; exporters took 480 head mainly at 9¾@10¼c. Sheep—receipts 9,500 head for two days, against 3,230 head for the same time last week. market depressed and fully ¼c lower; slow sales: unshorn sheep, 5¼@6¼c; car load fancy clipped sheep to exporters close to 6c. Swine—receipts, 9,630 head for the last two days, against 9,550 head for the same time last week; market very quiet at $3 75@4 00 per 100 lbs live; a few light a fraction higher.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The "*Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; shipments, 1,800 head at 10@15c lower; heavy shipping $3 60@3 90; mixed rough $3 30@3 50; light $3 40@3 55. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 3,800 head; fair demand but at lower rates; shipping steers $3 90@4 85; feeders and stockers $3 00@4 00; butchers' steers steady at $3 00@3 90; cows $2 50@3 75; bulls $1 75@4 40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 540 head; market lower, except choice mutton; sales 330 head at $6 50.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Gold weak, opening at 100¾, and closing at 100¾. Carrying rates 4@5 per cent. Governments weak. Railroad bonds generally steady. State securities quiet. Stock market opened strong but after first call was dull and heavy with sharp decline in Pacific Mail and granger shares. During the afternoon there was a sharp selling movement and a further decline on a report that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had passed its dividend. The decline from the highest point of the day ranged from ⅛ to 2¾ per cent., the latter for Pacific Mail. Just before the close of business it was announced the Baltimore & Ohio Company had declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. in scrip instead of the usual dividend of 5 per cent. cash, and there was a fractional recovery in some instances, the remainder of the list closing heavy.

Transactions aggregated 146,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Erie, 30,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Northwest common, 3,000 do. preferred, 21,000 St. Paul common, 1,000 do. preferred, 3,000 Wabash, 2,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 Lackawanna, and 5,000 Western Union.

Close—Money active at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. Customs receipts, $261,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $80,000. Clearings, $19,000,000. Sterling firm; long 86½; short 89.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107¼	5-20s, '65, new	104¾
5-20s, '67.....	107¼	5-20s, '68.....	105¾
New 5s.....	104¾	New 4½s.....	102⅞
New 4 per cts.	105¾	Currency 6s....	118
10-40s.....	105¼	10-40s, coups..	105¼

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	29	Tennessee new..	36
Virginia, new	27	Virginia, old....	30
Missouri 6s...	105		

STOCKS.

W. U. U. T...	81	C. C. C. & I....	28
Quicksilver....	17	N. J. Central..	16
Do preferred.	30	Rock Island...	101¾
Pacific Mail....	17½	St. Paul.....	45
Mariposa.....	1⅝	Do preferred.	71¼
Do preferred.	2	Tol. & Wabash	19½
Adams Ex....	101¾	Fort Wayne....	90
Fargo Express.	89½	Terre Haute....	5
American Ex...	45¾	Do preferred.	12
U. S. Express.	50¾	C. & A.....	73¼
N. Y. Central..	106⅜	Do preferred.	99½
Erie.....	10¾	O. & M.....	10¾
Do preferred.	23	Del. & Lack...	54¼
Harlem.....	147	A. & P. Tel. Co.	20
Mich. Central..	67¾	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama.	120	B. & Q.....	2⅜
Union Pacific...	67¼	H. & St. Joe....	11¼
Lake Shore....	65⅜	Central Pacific.	5⅝
Illinois Central	75¼	Union.....	5½
P. & C.....	74⅜	Land Grants...	2⅜
N. W. C.....	41⅜	Sinking Fund..	93½
Do preferred.	71¼		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 10.—Consols for money 94 11-16; on account 94 13-16; U. S. bonds—4½s 104¼; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 106½; Erie, 11; do. preferred, 25; Illinois Central, 76; Pennsylvania Central, 29. Refined petroleum, 9¾s.

PARIS, April 10.—Rentes 109f. 30c.

ANTWERP, April 10.—Refined petroleum 27.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—The cotton market is doing a fair business at 6@6¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 8,800 bales. California white wheat, average, 11s 11d; club 11s 4d @12s 2d; red western spring 9¾@10¾s; do winter 11s@11s 6d. Flour—western canal 25@26½s. Corn — old western mixed 27¼@27½d; new do 25¾@26. Oats 3s. Barley 3s 8d. Canadian peas 37s. American clover seed 40@42s. Pork 49s Beef, prime mess 80s. American lard 37s. Fine American cheese 63d. Bacon—long clear, 27¾; short clear, 28¾. Fine American tallow 39s. Spirits of petroleum 7d; refined 10½d. Linseed oil 27½d. Common rosin 5d; pale 12d. Turpentine 24s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 10, 1878.

Business on Liberty street was an improvement over that transacted yesterday, and prices, with few exceptions, were firm.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In this line there was a slight improvement, buyers numbering more than for several days past. Eggs are very firm at our quotations, but as stocks are large, no immediate advance is expected. Butter is a little weak, yet a choice article sells at our quotations. In apples there is only a small supply of choice, which makes prices very firm and the tendency is upward.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50 per bbl; choice, $3 50@4 50; medium, $2 00@3 00; inferior, $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ₱ gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 50@55c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per dozen $7 50.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 85@1 90; medium, $1 60@1 80; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 25@28c; prime roll, 18@23c; lower grades, 10@14c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00@2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 13@13¾c; common to fair, 10@11c; New York, 13¾@14c; Sweitzer, 12@12½c; Limberger, 11@12c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 10c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9½@10c; syrup, new, $1 10@1 25.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, 75c@$1 00; yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush, 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 25@28c; mixed lots, 23@25c; do. from store, 25@30c; in bbls, 75c@$1 00. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 00@3 25; Baltimore, $2 75@3 00; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live — Chickens, 40@45c per pair: ducks, 30@35c per pair; geese, each, 25@30c; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 9@10c. Dressed—Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c; turkeys, 13@14c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@5 00; timothy, $1 35@1 50; mammoth cleverseed, $5 00@5 50.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In grain there is not much doing. Wheat is firm, but transactions small. Corn and oats slow. Flour is firm, with an upward tendency.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Southern amber, fair to choice, $1 25@1 28; Southern white, $1 25@1 28; Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 23@1 25; medium do, $1 22@1 25; Northwestern spring, $1 10@1 20.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 45@46c; high mixed, 43@44c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed, 44@45c.

Oats—Mixed, 31@32c; white mixed 27@30c.

Rye—No. 1, 60@62c per bushel.

Barley—Extra, 75@80c; choice spring, 65@75c; common spring, 60@65c; fall, 70@75c per bushel.

FLOUR—No. 1 Western patent, $8 00@9 00; white wheat, $6 50@7 00; red wheat, $6 25@6 75; in sacks 25c off; Minnesota, $6 25@6 75; Wisconsin, $5 75@6 25; low grades and regrinding, $4 25@5; Graham flour 6 25@6 50; Rye flour, $3 50@3 75.

CORNMEAL—54@58c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 00@5 50 per bbl; $3 00 kegs.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $10 @11; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prarie, $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $16 50@17 00; seconds do., $16 50@17 50; middlings white do., $19 00@21 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $17 00@18 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Groceries are firm and advances are expected during the week. Sugars active and firm. Provisions improving.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup...	45c
Fancy Rio...	@19½c	Good do do ...	40c
Choice Rio...	@18½c	Good molasses.....	42c
Prime Rio....	@18 c	Black "	36c
Good Rio....	@17 c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	@16 c	Standard A...	@ 6¾c
Java.....	@25 c	Croton A....	@ 9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Prairie B....	@ 9¾c
Rio in pap'rs.20	@21 c	Ref Yellows.	@ 8½c
Rio in bulk..19½	@22 c	Molasses do.	@ 8 c
Java in pap'rs27	@30 c	Cut loaf.....	@10¾c
Java in bulk.27	@29 c	Crushed.....	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¼c
Young Hyson.25c	@1 00	Granulated...	@10¼c
Gunpowder...35c	@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial.....30c	@ 80	Strictly ch.....	48@ c
Japan.....25c	@ 75	Strictly prime...	45@ c
Oolong.....30c	@ 80	Prime.....	43@ c
Souchong....25c	@ 75	Fair.....	37 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Carolina.....7	@7¾c	Irish soap, ₱ box...	$3 90
Starch.		S. S. Star, ₱ box...	6 65
Pearl.....	3¾@4 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Silver gloss..	9 c	Gold do.....	
Corn.....	7¾@9 c	Extra olive do....	8
Chicago gloss.	8 c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ lb	9 c
Chicago corn..	8¾c	German mottled do	6¼c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box..	4 20
Cloves.....	45@ c	Soda.	
Allspice.....	18@20 c	Bi-carb in kegs.	4 c
Cassia.....	28@33 c	Do assted pap's	6 c
Nutmegs.....1	10@1 15	Do assted ¼ p'rs	6¾c
Pepper.....	16@16 c	Sol soda in kegs....	2 c
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple fv'rd	.50c	Star, full weight	13¼c
Prime " "	.47c	Stearine.....	10¼@11c
Choice sugar syrup	.50c	Mould.....	@11 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ lb..	7¾@ 8¾	Lard, p. l. in trees ₱ lb.....	7¾
Shoulders, s. c.6	4¾	Do., ½ bbls, ₱ lb...	8¼
Bre'k'f'st bn.	8¾@9	Do, ref'nd in tr's..	8¼
Dried beef, do 11	@	" " ½ bbls	8¾
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz.....	6 00	" " ¼ bbls..	9¼
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb.....	5	Do. in 2-lb tea pails	11
Short sides, do.	6¼	" 5-lb coffee do.	10¾
B. clear sides, do..	6¾	" in 3-lb pails..	10¾
Mess pork.....	11 00	" 5-lb " ..	10¼
		" 6-lb " ..	10
		Ham sausage.....	7

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 25@2 00, new; raspberries, do, $1 75; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 60; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 85@2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 15@1 25 corn do, $1 45@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 7 @7 00; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb 6@8c; do quarters, 4@4½c; do, common do, 3@4c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10 @12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 6@7c; do halve peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 10@12c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@ 25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 40@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 2 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $14; No. 3 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $12 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $10 00; split Labrador herring, $8 00; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $6 50; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $5 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring $2 75; large George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 75; medium do, $4 50; boneless codfish, $5; halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 50.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 80; London layers, $2 50 Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $1 00 ₱ mat; Valentias, $6 25c. Dates 7½c ₱ lb. Currants 5¾@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, o. l., 8½c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $9 00@10. Lemons—Malaga, repacked, $4 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts, $6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Double extra, 69@70c; extra, 65@ 66c; No. 1, 61@62c; No. 2, 53@55c per gal. Miners' oil steady at 57@60c for white winter; 53½@58c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 58@60c for raw and 63@65c for boiled; carbon 11½@12c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 45@50c; dark, 35@ 40c; West Virginia oil, 30c; natural lubricating, 25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@ 4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2½c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12 @13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 10, 1878.

Crude continues weak and prices are declining, the market closing dull. Refined nominal.

CRUDE.

United, $1 38½@1 39; shipments, $1 58¾.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11¾c; New York, 11¼c; Pittsburgh, 10@10¾c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 10; country make, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

[Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 10.—Oil offered at $1 70.

PARKERS, April 10.—Petroleum market steady at $1 39¼ bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Cotton quiet at 10¾@10¾c; futures steady. Flour in limited demand; receipts, 10,000 barrels; No. 2, $2 80@3 75; superfine western and State $4 30@4 75; common to good $5 00@5 15; good to choice $5 25@5 85; white wheat extra $5 90@6 50; fancy $6 55 @7 75; extra Ohio $5 05@6 75; St. Louis $5 10@7 75; Minnesota patent process $6 75@8 50. Rye flour at $3 25@4 00. Cornmeal at $2 75. Wheat unchanged; receipts, 100,000 bushels; No. 2 northwestern $1 26@1 27; ungraded spring $1 18@1 27; No. 3 do. $1 22; No. 1 spring $1 32@1 32½; extra white Michigan $1 44½; No. 1 white $1 41. Rye heavy; No. 2 western 73c. Barley steady and in fair demand. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn unchanged; receipts 130,000 bushels; ungraded western mixed 45@50c; high mixed 51c; steam mixed 51@51¼c; No. 2 53c; steam yellow 51¾ @51¾c; round yellow 68c. Oats receipts, 16,000 bushels; western mixed 32½ @34½c. Hay firm and unhanged; shipping 60@65c. Coffee unchanged; Rio cargoes, 14@17c; jobbing 14@18¼c gold. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining 7¼